FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 25, 1864. [NO. 2434.

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $4 00 per annum, paid in advance.
Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $6 00.
Advertisements inserted for $2 per square of 16 lines for the first, and one dollar for each succeeding publication. Advertisements not exceeding a half-square (eight lines) $1 for the first and 50 cents for each succeeding insertion.

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From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

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BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Raleigh, Nov. 16. 85-tf

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BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
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RUN THE BLOCKADE!
W. MAC INTYRE
—Has received—

1 CASE Madder Colors Calico, 1845 yds;
1 case black and white calico, ¼ yd wide, 1400 yds;
1 case Pillow Case Cotton, 40 in. wide, 2090 yds;
2 cases English Shirting, 3500 yds;
20 pieces Black Alpaca Lustre;
200 doz Printed Lisle Handkerchiefs;
500 doz Clark's Spool Cotton, black, 200 yds;
500 doz Clark's Spool Cotton, white, 200 yds;
500 Great Gross Agate Shirt Buttons;
157 doz Fine 2, 3 and 4 Bladed Knives;
50 sets Table Knives and Forks;
500 gross Knitting Needles, assorted Nos., 10 to 16.
20 doz Drab English Hats;
3 doz No. 10 Cotton Cards;
150 Expansion Skirts.

Dec'r 29, 1863 92*&swbw

ATTENTION LADIES!

NOTICE is hereby given to the Ladies of Moore, Cumberland, Harnett and the adjoining counties, that in accordance with an ancient custom, we will cease paying our addresses to our Lady friends of the aforesaid counties, as this is Leap year and being advocates of "Woman's Rights" do each and every one of us promise and bind ourselves not to write to any young lady unless she write to us first, as this would be going beyond the limits of our privileges. Ladies, a chance is offered for correspondence with whoever you may choose. Send in your letters, they will be thankfully received and promptly responded to. It is hoped and believed that all concerned will be benefitted by this notice and many an aching heart relieved by the same.

YOUNG MEN OF CO. C,
35th Regiment, N. C. T.
Tarboro', N. C., Jan. 1, 1864. 26*4tpd

CATTLE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber as Administrator of Jas. S. Ray, dec'd, will expose to public sale on a credit of six months, 8 or 10 head of Cattle. The sale will take place at the residence of Wm. B. Ray, Esq., in Carver's Creek District, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of Feb'y next. DUNCAN RAY, Adm'r.

Jan'y 18. 98-3tpd

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 21, 1864.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—We invite the particular attention of our readers to the yankee account of Gen. Wild's monstrous outrages in the North Eastern part of this State. They were more atrocious even than the accounts of our own people represented them to have been, the reason of this difference being, that in Norfolk more was known of his acts after his return from this State.

There is one feature of this Northern account peculiarly worthy of notice by all who fancy that by North Carolina's "taking her own affairs into her own hands," and attempting to make a separate peace with the yankees, as threatened by the Standard, they may thereby escape robbery and insult. Many of the people who were stripped of every thing, even to the last pound of meat and the last peck of meal, are certified to by this correspondent of the New York News, as having been loyal to the United States, and persecuted therefor by their own people—those who were true to the Confederacy. We have, indeed, but little sympathy for these "loyal" traitors; they did not deserve to escape the tender mercies of the yankee robbers; but we hold up the example of these robberies to the Standard and its followers as manifestly and precisely the fate which would await them, and all of them, if their madness and folly were allowed to have free course. As with these people in that section of North Carolina, so has it been elsewhere. None have been spared, all have been robbed and outraged, whether true to their country and friends or false to them. What a fate is the Standard laboring to bring down upon itself and the people of North Carolina! It is not, as the conduct of these detestable yankees shows, and as all history testifies, the loyalty of the people that is wanted. It is their property, and revenge, that are sought. Their property is stolen and carried off, even by yankee Generals; their houses are burnt over the heads of age and childhood; their women are insulted by white and black, tied like felons, and imprisoned. At present, all this is confined to a small section of North Carolina; but the Standard's labors would result in extending its horrors over the whole State. Surely our people will be warned. Surely they will not be guilty of such folly and crime.

THE PROPOSED HARTFORD CONVENTION.—The Raleigh Standard of Tuesday says:—

"It is not true, as charged by the Observer and others, that the object of the Convention is to secede from the Confederacy, or reconstruct the old government, or humble the State at the feet of Mr. Lincoln."

The Standard goes on to say, at considerable length, what a Convention *might* do and say. And it is remarkable that its column and a half on the subject abounds with evidences of *a fierce war upon the Confederate government, but not one word about prosecuting the war upon the Lincoln government;*—many objections to an imaginary despotism that is to be at Richmond, but not a word against the real and unquestioned despotism existing at Washington. There could be no clearer evidence that we have not misconstrued the objects of the proposed Convention. Indeed, how could we do so, after the plain declarations by the Standard on the 1st inst., that, in a certain contingency which the Standard treats as sure to happen—

"*The people of North Carolina will take their own affairs into their own hands, and will proceed, in Convention assembled, to vindicate their liberties and privileges.*"

And again in the same article:—

"The people of North Carolina will rise in their majesty and assert their sovereignty. There is no power to prevent them from doing this, and woe to the official character who shall attempt to turn the arms of Confederate soldiers against the people of this State! North Carolina will not be the slave of either the Congress at Richmond or Washington. She is this day, as she has been from the first, the key-stone of the Confederate arch. If that stone should fall the arch will tumble. Let Congress be warned in time."

This is the language of the Standard itself, and we defy the ingenuity of man to make anything else out of it than a threat to take North Carolina out of the Confederacy, by means of this proposed Convention—a Convention not called for by the people, as the Standard pretends, but by the Standard and a few discontented persons co-operating with it, some of whom have plainly avowed their desire for a re-union with our malignant enemies, the yankees. Indeed we have positive information that one of these persons has recently declared that the objects of this Convention thus proposed by the Standard are, to remonstrate with the Confederate government, to propose terms of peace for the concurrence of the other Confederate States, and if these should not succeed, then *to take North Carolina out of the Confederacy and make the best terms she could with the Lincoln government.* These are the objects of the getters up of this scheme. We do not hesitate to pronounce them treasonable, and in the last degree dishonorable. We warn the people of North Carolina against them. North Carolina is bound by every tie of interest, and by every obligation of honor, to her sister States of the Confederacy. She is not less bound to spurn the yankee government, and to hold herself forever aloof from it. The thousands of her sons who have been slain in battle or have perished from exposure in resisting the ruthless invader, cry out from their graves against so monstrous an idea as any further union with their murderers. The soldiers still in the field cry out against it. The women and children, who have been outraged and stripped of their all, and driven from their homes, cry out against it.

The Standard resorts to its accustomed trick of pretending that it is "the people of North Carolina" who propose to meet in Convention, and that it is "an insult to the people of North Carolina" to compare it to the Hartford Convention. It is just so far, and no farther, an insult to the people of North Carolina as it is an insult to the *few* designing demagogues or worse who seek to lead "the people of North Carolina" by the nose, and plunge the State into a condition of treason and infamy. We repeat that it is not the people, unless the Raleigh Standard and a few wire-pullers constitute the people, as they appear to think. The pretence that the Standard "knows" that "an immense majority" will sustain its views next August is part of the trickery by which it attempts to humbug the people. It has likewise pretended all along that the last election showed a majority in its favor. We have been waiting for the official returns from the two mountain districts to show that this is untrue. We presume those returns are in some one of the Departments at Raleigh and that the Standard could have access to them if it would. We will wait no longer for them but show from such materials as have been published that the Standard's claim of a majority is unfounded.

In making up the following statement we class (very unjustly to some of them, we are sure,) as Standard candidates all whose elections were advocated by the Standard *before* the election. We do so, simply because the Standard named them before the election as those for whom its friends should vote:

In the 1st District, Messrs. Smith and Starke received 1440 votes to 720 for Messrs. Warren and Henry. Majority against the Standard 720.

In the 2d, Mr. Bridgers 1557, Mr. Yellowley 1540. Majority against the Standard 17.

In the 3d, Messrs. McRae, Devane and Faison had 2079, Mr. Leach 2064. Maj. against the Standard 615.

In the 4th, Messrs. Fuller, Strange, Meares had 4809. There was no candidate of the Standard's party; its few friends talked of one but gave it up.

In the 5th, Mr. Gilmer had 2232, Mr. Brown 882. Majority against the Standard 1400.

Sum of majorities against the Standard 5661.

In the 5th District, Mr. Turner had 3551, Mr. Arrington 2875. Majority for the Standard 1176.

In the 7th, Mr. Christian 3073, Mr. Ashe 2169. Majority for the Standard 1504.

In the 8th, Mr. Ramsay had 3378, Mr. Lander 3281. Majority for the Standard 147.

Sum of majorities for the Standard 2827.

Majority against the Standard, out of 30,641 votes in the eight Districts, 2834. This majority would be largely increased if we had the returns from the 9th and 10th Districts—Mr. Gaither having beaten the Standard's candidate by a handsome majority, and Gen. Logan having been outnumbered by the aggregate votes for Messrs. Hyman and Erwin.

Such is the result of the Congressional election in November last, which the Standard has always claimed as endorsing its course, but without ever permitting its readers to see the facts. It shows that instead of the majority of 34,000, with which that paper acted in August 1862, the Standard's treasonable course has run down its party to a minority. And this too in spite of its constant boasts that it collects and knows and follows public opinion. Follows public opinion indeed! Did ever anybody, in any part of the State, hear the people express a desire for a State Convention till the Standard started the project? No. It went to the people from Raleigh, where it had been threatened months ago by the Standard, and where it was concocted after Gov. Graham had killed off the so-called peace movement in the Legislature.

The Standard charges that the Observer and other papers seem to have as an object "to draw Confederate troops to this State for the purpose of overawing our people'!! This is as ridiculous as it is false. The Observer never troubled itself about either the coming or going of troops to or from this State, either for the pretended purpose or any other. When they came here, to arrest deserters, however, most unexpectedly to us, we certainly did rejoice that they "overawed" three thousand of them, who had been lying out in the woods. Of a piece with this incendiary remark is another, that "it would be a sad spectacle" "to see the arms of their own brethren turned against them, simply because they assemble in public meeting and request the Governor *to take steps to call a State Convention*"!! Was ever a more malignant piece of deception attempted? Who ever dreamed of such a thing? Nobody. It is a pure invention, a false pretence of the Standard, to excite its readers against the Confederate government. It is in keeping, too, with the course of the Standard for some time past. As evidence of this, we ask its readers to look at the numbers of that paper since the 1st inst. and see how many columns it has devoted to the purpose of arraying the people of North Carolina against the Confederate Government, and how little space it has given to complaints of any sort against our yankee enemies. The only allusion, for instance, that the Standard has made to the conduct of the infamous Gen. Wild and his black and white troops in North Carolina, is confined to sixteen lines of that paper! One of our soldiers captured by the yankees, is hanged in cold blood, the houses of North Carolina citizens are plundered and burnt, the negroes carried off, their provisions, even to the last pound of meat and the last peck of meal, stolen, their houses burned, their women and children left to starve or freeze, and ladies tied with ropes by negroes and carried off to Norfolk. These outrages are so monstrous that detailed accounts of them are published in North Carolina papers, in Virginia papers, and even in a New York paper. But the Standard, published at the seat of government of the State in which they occurred, and professing to be the peculiar friend of "the people" of the State, dispatches them in *sixteen lines!* of its issue of the 1st., since which not the most remote allusion has been made to them in that paper. Its space is devoted, instead, to a war upon the Confederate government, not for any actual wrong done, like that of the yankees, but for what the Standard imagines the government means to do! Under such circumstances, what can we infer, but that the Standard desires to screen the yankee government, and to turn the hostility of its readers against the Confederate government? That it is false to its vote on the 20th of May 1861, false to its pledge of "the last dollar and the last man" to maintain that vote, and false to its country? Such is the conclusion to which the Standard itself has forced us, most reluctantly, for we would have all men in the Confederacy united to resist the yankees, and then there would be no pretence of need to make war upon our own government.

WHAT SUBJUGATION MEANS.—Few articles of the same length have been so much admired and copied as those of the Richmond Examiner on the above subject, detailing from History the certain and uniform results of subjugation, to which the United States is now bent upon reducing the Confederate States. It is remarkable, however, that not one of the few disaffected papers, so far as we have seen, has copied or alluded to those articles. The Examiner has been as bitter an enemy to the Administration as the Raleigh Standard, but it is yet an earnest advocate of independence and opponent of anything like reconstruction. So is the Charleston Mercury, which therefore fully appreciates the Examiner's articles, and gives conspicuous place to them. Acting generally, as it does, with these two papers in opposition to the Administration, we did hope to see those articles copied into the Standard. But no, they would too manifestly have opened the eyes of its readers to the inevitable effects of that return to Lincoln's abolition rule which we are forced to believe, against our wishes and interests, the Standard contemplates.

APPOINTMENT OF SENATOR.—The Raleigh papers mention that Gov. Vance has appointed (we presume with the advice of the Council of State) the Hon. Edwin G. Reade to fill the vacancy in the Confederate Senate created by the resignation of Hon. George Davis, now Attorney General of the Confederate States. As the appointment is known to have been tendered to Gov. Graham, the presumption is that it was declined by him. It expires on the 18th of next month, when Gov. Graham's six years' term will begin.

GARDEN SEED FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Dr. E. Burke Haywood, in charge of General Hospital No 7, Raleigh, desires to have a good garden for the benefit of the soldiers in his care, and would be greatly obliged for contributions of garden seeds, particularly onion buttons. They may be sent by mail or express. Those not able or not disposed to give will be paid a liberal price.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Lexington has declared a dividend of 6 per cent.

CONGRESS.—The Senate, on Saturday, passed the House bill authorizing Chaplains in certain cases (not reported) to draw rations for one horse. The House passed a bill giving Adjutants of regiments and battalions the rank and pay of Captains in the arm of the service to which they may be attached.

On Monday, the Senate did nothing of interest in open session. Resolutions in relation to Butler and exchange of prisoners were introduced and placed upon the secret calendar. The House passed a bill providing that all moneys which have been, or may be, paid into the Treasury on account of exemptions from military service, under laws heretofore enacted by Congress, shall be expended in the purchase of a suitable location for an asylum, to be called "The Veteran Soldiers' Home," and for the erection and furnishing of such buildings and fixtures as the probable number of inmates may render necessary. It also provides for the appointment of a Board of Managers and other necessary officers; and for contributions from individuals in aid of the enterprise. The beneficiaries of the asylum are to be all commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates and seamen, who have been, or may hereafter be, retired or discharged on account of wounds received, or injuries contracted in the military service of the Confederate States, in the discharge of their respective duties during the existing war.

On Tuesday, the Senate passed a bill amending the impressment laws, and another from the House for the punishment of aiders, &c., of deserters. The House passed a bill to exempt from tax in kind, cotton and other produce destroyed by authority of the Government and suspend the collection of tax on property taken by the enemy or by our authorities without compensation until such compensation be made.

Also, a bill authorizing the issue of call certificates to pay interest on fifteen million loan. These call certificates are intended to supply the place of coupons to registered stock, which have no coupons attached.

The last Richmond Whig says:—

"It is no secret that the House of Representatives passed a financial bill on Saturday, in secret session, and that the Senate, sitting with closed doors, completed its labors the same day upon the "military bill," which has been under consideration for some time. The two Houses have thus changed subjects, and each will now proceed to revise the action of the other upon the most important measures of the session. The results of this action are unknown outside of the halls of Congress, except, perchance, to a favored few, who will keep the revelations a profound secret until the injunction of secrecy is removed. We presume the House has not yet disposed of the tax bill, which was also pending in secret session."

LANE'S BRIGADE OF LEE'S ARMY.—A letter from an officer of this Brigade at Liberty Mills, Orange county, Va., says:—

"The men are quite comfortable in their winter quarters; but the weather has been intensely cold nearly ever since my arrival, and the men on picquet suffer greatly. The videttes have no fires, but are relieved every two hours. There are sentry boxes built for the camp guards, which keep off much of the rain; but not much cold. Some of them are rude, but Col. Barry's of the 18th, are very nicely built of boards, the timber for which he had cut, hauled to the mill and sawed. Indeed Col. Barry's camp is a model, and universally admired. The picquet duty is done by five companies from one of the five Reg'ts, a day—so that each man has a tour of 24 hours of picquet in every ten days. Besides this are details for camp guards and work upon the roads—corduroying—for which latter, one Reg't a day is detailed. This, however, has been suspended for nearly a week, because of need of our wagons to haul lumber to plank the road to Orange C. H.

Furloughs are now granted to enlisted men at the rate of 8 to every 100 arms bearing men present for duty. In addition to this, companies which have 50 for duty get two furloughs extra—so that a company of 50 men can send off 6 men at a time on 18 days (for N. C.) furlough. Furloughs to officers are granted in such numbers as will leave two officers for duty with a company. Companies having 100 for duty get four additional furloughs; but, in the infantry and cavalry, none are found so large.

THE JOHNSTON MEETING.—It is altogether unnecessary for the Raleigh Standard to affect excitement and use ugly words as to the statement made in this paper in reference to the preparation of resolutions for Johnston county *in Raleigh*. The statement was made upon unquestionable authority, and there is not the least doubt about it. By what person they were written we do not *know;* we have only an opinion. Whether the resolutions prepared in Raleigh were adopted, or whether others were substituted in consequence of the exposure, we do not know. Doubtless the Standard knows all about it.

"BE NOT DISCOURAGED."—We copy an admirable article under this head from the Raleigh Christian Advocate—admirable for its patriotism, its good sense and its moral tone.

Another article of similar character and equally worthy of admiration, we copy from the N. C. Presbyterian.

THE SHIP ADVANCE.—Much anxiety has been felt as to the fate of this ship, belonging to the State of North Carolina, and coming in with a most valuable cargo for the State and Confederate governments. The apprehensions created by the Journal's account of her being ashore, were happily relieved yesterday by the endorsement on a letter of the gratifying assurance that "The Advance is in below, safe."

A. M. Gorman, Esq. has retired from the Editorial Chair of the Raleigh Spirit of the Age, which he has filled with ability for fifteen years past, and offers the establishment for sale. Until sold, the paper will be continued by a temporary Editor.

The State Journal establishment has been purchased by Messrs. A. M. Gorman & Co., who will continue it under the title of "The Confederate."

SOCKS AND GLOVES FOR THE SOLDIERS.—See the notice of Dr. Warren, Surgeon General, and let every one who can, assist in supplying our gallant men promptly with articles so necessary to comfort, health, and life itself.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.—At the late Term of the County Court, county taxes were laid to the amount of $129,310, of which $107,590 is for the support of indigent families of soldiers; and authority was given, should that be insufficient, to borrow $25,000 more.

SMALL POX.—This disease is prevailing to an alarming extent at Danville, Va., and it is believed that there are cases at Raleigh, Wilmington, Salisbury and Wadesborough.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At the Post Hospital, Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, Jan'y 15, 1864, John McNeill, a private in the Ordnance Detachment, aged about 21 years.

Of Pneumonia, in hospital at Richmond, 26th Nov., William Miller, in the 32d year of his age, of the 5th Regiment.

In Hospital at Richmond, 23d November, of disease contracted in the Army, Samuel D. Jarman, in the 20th year of his age, of Duplin county.

In the Hospital, at Richmond, Oct. 11th, Alexander McRae, of Co. H, 26th Reg't.

Everit C. Page, of Co. E, 28th N. C. T., died at Winchester, Va., July 29, 1863, of wounds received at Gettysburg, in his 20th year. It is seldom, if ever, the papers record the death of a better soldier or one more beloved by his brother comrades in arms than he was. He was also a good, kind neighbor. He left an affectionate wife and one child. Peace be to his ashes; may his soul be at rest. P.

The French Tobacco.—The Baltimore American says that by treaty arrangements with that government, French war vessels will be permitted to ascend the James river for the purpose of removing the French tobacco stored at Richmond, which was purchased previous to the breaking out of the rebellion.

NEVER DESPAIR.

From the North Carolina Presbyterian.

It is not our province to enter into more *political* disquisitions; but we would really like to have a friendly chat with our readers about the present condition and aspect of public affairs. With some of our *christian* readers, at least, we hope it might have a good effect, while it will certainly not injure any one.

What is the cause of the excessive gloom and despondency settling down so generally upon the minds of our people? Was this *war of defence* undertaken without thought about what might be the consequences? Was it deemed a frolic or pastime; or did you believe that it would certainly pass off in a few months? Were you guilty of the awfully solemn act of taking the sword and calling upon the God of battles to defend the right, without having looked well to the justice of the cause you proposed thus to defend? Did you think for a moment, if the enemy should prolong the struggle and you should be called to endure great privations in the loss of friends or property, that you would rail out against our own people, abuse our own authorities, and *talk* about bettering your condition by making some sort of terms with the enemy? How does the present feeling in the country correspond with that which was manifested during the first year of the conflict. Every man who expressed himself in favor of the war, when it was entered upon, (and who is there amongst us that did not?) ought to be *ashamed* to hint at anything else than a vigorous and successful prosecution of it until the enemy shall desist and permit us to live in freedom and peace. Any other course, in our humble judgment, is neither *manly* nor *christian;* it would bring disgrace upon those who should fall into it, and result ultimately in more bloodshed and suffering than the other.

Again: We would appeal more directly to christians. Why are you despondent or gloomy? Are you in doubt about the justice of our cause? Have the developments of the war convinced you that we were in error, to take up arms to defend ourselves from the encroachments of irresponsible federal majorities threatening our utter ruin? Have the tone and temper of the enemy removed the wrong impressions under which you labored at the commencement, and softened down the hard feelings that you then had against the author of the celebrated proclamation that *we all then thought* a declaration of war against us? If your mind has undergone this change, what gave rise to it? Was it the rule of Butler in New Orleans? Or of Milroy in the Valley of Virginia? Or of Burnside in Tennessee? Or of Butler transferred to North Carolina and Eastern Virginia? Is it the arrest of women in our own State as *hostages for negro soldiers,* or the indiscriminate plunder and murder of our citizens by fiends in human shape and Federal uniforms, throughout our Eastern counties? Have you been convinced by those gentle and forbearing confiscation laws of the Federal Congress, or by that miracle of justice and mercy, the late proclamation of President Lincoln? Or, is it the result of the latest news from the Federal Congress, such as that published to day in our secular department?

But, if you still believe in the right and justice of the Confederate cause, then why are you gloomy and despondent? What has become of your christianity?—your belief of an overruling Providence?—your trust in a just and holy God, "who worketh *all things* according to the counsel of his own will?" You cannot believe that the wisdom or the strength of the enemy is more than a match for *Him.* Then why this night-mare weight on your soul, giving rise to these incessant prophesies of evil and anticipations of great calamities soon to befall us? If we have right on our side and are true to ourselves, all the powers of earth cannot keep us from success. It is as sure as that God reigns.

The truth is, we fear, that many of our people have not with sufficient sobriety and candor looked at the issues involved in the conflict and roused themselves to the work in which *all true patriots* should be engaged. We verily believe that *every thing* that we hold dear in this world is at stake. If the enemy succeeds we shall no more be permitted to worship God as our consciences dictate or enjoy the church property we now hold, than we shall be permitted to cultivate our lands or possess in quiet the servants that have been "born in our house" or "bought with money." And those who think differently, if they are not careful, will discover their error when too late. When the victim is tied, hand and foot, and no longer able to help himself—when Samson is shorn and his eyes put out—THEN——

God grant us a speedy and an honorable peace. We have no hope from any other quarter. And as we have every confidence that He will give us peace when our people are brought to a proper state of mind and heart, we look with the utmost interest to the manifestations of public sentiment around us. There has been, and still is, too much writhing and too little humility—too much mammon worship and too little consecration of heart, soul and substance to the cause for which we are battling. The needed reformation God can effect; and he will be sure to do it, though the rod may be greatly increased in its severity.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed, in the battle of Bristow Station, Oct. 14th, 1863, private Jas. H. Parker, a member of the Goldsboro' Rifles, Co. A, 27th Reg't N. C. Infantry. He was the son of Mr. James R. Parker of Wayne county, N. C., and enlisted in the above company, with two of his brothers, on the 15th day of April 1861, then under the command of Capt. M. D. Craton.

He served with his company in all its subsequent campaigns, was in the battles of Sharpsburg, Md. (where he was severely wounded,) Fredericksburg, Va. and several other engagements of less note, in each of which he greatly distinguished himself for his unflinching bravery. He gave up his life upon the ill fated field of Bristow, where with his comrades he had breasted a perfect storm of shot and shell unhurt, until the order was given to fall back; in doing so he lingered to assist in conveying from the field the body of his Captain, who was mortally wounded, and while thus engaged, the fatal bullet pierced his head and he yielded up his life to God who gave it.

He is gone, and a braver man has not fallen during this wicked and relentless war which is now being waged against us by our vandal foes of the North. JULIAN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed instantly, on the battle field of Chancellorsville, the 3d May 1863, Serg't Braddy Harris, a member of Co. C, 28d N. C. Reg't, son of Parsons and Abigail Harris of Montgomery county, N. C. He was one of the first to respond to his country's call, and volunteered in the above company on the 27th day of May 1861, with two of his brothers. Before he was 20 years of age he had shared all the danger and hardship in which his company had been exposed, had been frequently complimented by his commanding officer for his courage and good conduct on the battle field. He was appointed 1st Serg't for gallantry on the battle field, which post he filled to the complete satisfaction of his company. In his death the company has lost one of its most efficient members, the Confederacy a good soldier, and his parents a noble son. The company sympathize most deeply with his bereaved parents, brothers and sisters. S.

At a Regular communication of Crain's Creek Lodge, No. 213, held at their hall the 19th of December, 1863, Brothers John McNeill, B. W. Spivey and J. M. Cole were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, This Lodge has received the mournful intelligence that another of our worthy Brothers has fallen: whereas, it has pleased the supreme architect of the Universe to remove from this Lodge our worthy brother, Lieut. John P. Oates, who fell at the Battle near Bartlett's Mills, Va., while gallantly leading his men to charge a Battery.

Resolved, That while we bow with humble resignation to Him that doeth all things well, cannot but mourn over the untimely end of youth and talent.

Resolved, That in Lieut. John P. Oates, his parents have lost an affectionate son, his brother and sisters a kind brother, this Lodge one of its most gifted and promising brothers, the army one of its most gallant spirits, and the country one who bade fare long to be an ornament to society.

Resolved, That the warmest sympathies of this Lodge are tendered to the bereaved family and friends of the deceased, and we hope that in this their hour of sadness, they may receive consolation from Him who gave and who has taken away.

Resolved, That this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased and to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

JOHN McNEILL,
B. W. SPIVEY,
JAS. M. COLE, } Committee.

Serious Illness of Vice President Stephens.—We are pained to announce that Mr. Iredell, Secretary to the Vice President, yesterday received a telegram from Augusta announcing the sudden and serious illness of Mr. Stephens at his home at Crawfordsville, Geo. He was attacked on Sunday morning, and sent on that day to Augusta for a physician. This attack, with the known state of his health during the winter, has created serious apprehensions in the minds of his friends.

He was prevented from coming to Richmond, at the beginning of the session of Congress, by the serious illness of his brother, Hon. Linton Stephens, at Milledgeville; then by his own feeble health and the great severity of the weather. When again ready to start for Richmond, his brother was a second time very severely attacked, which delayed his coming over a week. He was a third time ready to leave, and would, no doubt, have started to this city yesterday morning, but for this untimely attack. Should he recover, as we trust he will, it is altogether probable he will be unable to visit Richmond during this winter.—*Rich. Enquirer,* 19th.

From Tennessee.—RUSSELLVILLE, TENN., Jan. 18.—A reconnoitering party of the enemy drove in our cavalry pickets in front yesterday, and were in turn driven back again. Both pickets occupy their original positions. Brisk artillery firing was heard yesterday in the direction of Jonesville, supposed to be the enemy attacking Gen. W. E. Jones. The weather is cloudy and a slight snow is falling.

A gentleman who left Knoxville on Tuesday, gives interesting news from that city. The small pox was raging terribly again amongst the Yankees and negroes, there being six hundred cases in the city. In consequence of this and the scarcity of forage, the main body of the enemy had moved up to Strawberry Plains and the prolific country on the French Broad road, leaving a garrison of about six hundred. A negro barber from Cincinnati was recruiting a negro regiment there. A member of the Texas cavalry was captured within their lines, who was hung as a spy on the 8th. Our troops moved forward on the 14th, for the purpose of driving the enemy from the French Broad Road and met them near Chucky river on Saturday. They made but feeble resistance and retired in the direction of Landredge, pursued by our troops, who are still pressing forward. Yesterday a very heavy firing was heard in that direction, which ceased at dark.

Hyde County.—The Yankees made a terrible raid through Hyde not long since, destroying an immense quantity of property, consisting of provisions, stock, &c. They went to the farm of Judge Donnell on the lake and burned 1500 barrels of corn, besides destroying other property of great value.—*Ral. State Journal.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a regular meeting of Mt. Vernon Lodge No. 142 of A. Y. M., held in their hall, Dec'r 19, A. L. 5863, A. D. 1863, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted as drawn up by the undersigned committee.

Whereas, We have learned with profound regret that Bro. Rob't D. Brooks of Co. I, 32d N. C. T., fell on the battle-field of Gettysburg, mortally wounded, July 1st, acting in the defence of his country, in his 22d year. Rob't was among the first to volunteer in the defence of his country, and was an amiable young man. N. L. Page volunteered in Co. E, 26th N. C. T.—the second Co. that left Chatham Co., and there remained until he got an honorable discharge from an affection of the lungs and died at home Aug. 4th, 1863. He had good physicians and the benefit of a kind father and friends to attend him during his long suffering. He bore his afflictions with christian fortitude and was beloved by all who knew him. He was in his 23d year. Thomas P. Ellis, though in feeble health, (his lungs being very much affected,) when his country called went without a murmur. He volunteered under Lt. Buchan in Capt. W. A. Holland's Artillery Co., and there remained until he got an honorable discharge. He got home, but alas, not to enjoy a loving family and kind friends long—he died Nov'r 1st, 1863, in his 32d year. He lived and died a worthy member of the Baptist Church, and of our fraternity, leaving an affectionate wife and three interesting little boys, with a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn their loss.

Resolved, That in the death of our brethren the Masonic fraternity has lost three bright jewels in the prime of life, and their respective families and brother comrades in arms efficient and useful members.

Resolved, That we tender their respective families and brother comrades in arms our heartfelt condolence.

Brethren, let us try to live so that we too may die regretted.

R. B. PASCHAL,
JOHN STRAUGHAN,
JOHN A. BROOKS, } Committee.

Raleigh papers please copy.

DIED,

In Pittsboro', N. C., Jan'y 11, departed this life in the hope of a blessed immortality, Mrs. JULIA C. GREENE, aged 65 years, relict of the late Dr. Henry Greene of Albany, N. Y., and mother of the late Rev. Henry F. Greene, formerly Rector of Christ Church, Newbern.

Near Lexington, on the 25th ult., MARY CATHARINE, second daughter of Robt. L. Hargrave, Esq., dec'd, aged 18 years, 8 months, and 3 days.

Mineral Springs Academy.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the Second Monday in January, 1864.

Rates of Tuition: $20, $30 and $40 per Session.

Board will be raised according to the prices of provisions.

N. D. J. CLARK, Principal.

Jackson Springs, Dec'r 30. 94-*6 pd

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, my negro boy JOHNNY, aged about 23 years, about 5 feet high, dark complexion, has a scarcely visible spoke in his walk at this time she is very proficient [illegible] previous she was raised up in Rockingham county, N. C., in the neighborhood of Shoe Heel Depot, working about under the pretence of hiring [illegible] she was carried off by one Lewis Ormond, a mulatto who was hauling corn at that time, from my plantation. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or in any Jail so that I get her. I will give one hundred dollars more for proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring her.

My address is Brownsville Post Office, Marlborough District, South Carolina. JOHN A. HODGES.

Dec 6, 1863. 89-*17pd

WANTED,

AN experienced Male and Female Teacher, to take charge of a School in Smithville, Brunswick county. Apply to J. C. Swain, or the subscriber, near Smithville. JESSE G. DREW.

Jan'y 9, 1864

JEWISH INFLUENCE ON CHRISTENDOM.

From D'Israeli's Novel, "Coningsby."

"My letters of this morning, said Sidonia, demand me. If it had not been for our chase, I should have quitted immediately. The minister cannot pay the interest on the national debt—not an unprecedented circumstance—and has applied to us. I never permit any business of state to be transacted without my personal interposition; and so I must go up to town immediately."

"Suppose you don't pay it," said Coningsby, smiling.

"If I followed my own impulse, I would remain here," said Sidonia. "Can any thing be more absurd than that a nation should apply to an individual to maintain its credit, and with its credit, its existence as an empire and its comfort as a people; and that individual one to whom its laws deny the proudest rights of citizenship, the privilege of sitting in its senate and of holding land; for though I have been rash enough to buy several estates, my own opinion is that by the existing law of England, an Englishman of Hebrew faith cannot possess the soil."

"But surely it would be easy to repeal a law so illiberal—"

"Oh! as for illiberality, I have no objection to it if it be an element of power. Eschew political sentimentalism. What I contend is that if you permit men to accumulate property, and they use that permission to a great extent, power is inseparable from that property, and it is in the last degree impolitic to make it the interest of any powerful class to oppose the institutions under which they live. The Jews, for example, independent of the capital qualities for citizenship which they possess in their industry, temperance, and energy and vivacity of mind, are a race essentially monarchical, deeply religious, and shrinking themselves from converts as from a calamity, are ever anxious to see the religious systems of the countries in which they live, flourish; yet since your society has become agitated in England and powerful combinations menace your institutions, you find the once loyal Hebrew invariably arrayed in the same ranks as the leveller and the latitudinarian, and prepared to support the policy which may even endanger his life and property, rather than tamely continue under a system which seeks to degrade him.

"The tories lose an important election at a critical moment: 'tis the Jews come forward to vote against them. The church is alarmed at the scheme of a latitudinarian university, and learns with relief that funds are not forthcoming for its establishment; a Jew immediately advances and endows it. Yet the Jews, Coningsby, are essentially tories. Toryism, indeed, is but copied from the mighty prototype which has fashioned Europe. And every generation they must become more powerful and more dangerous to the society which is hostile to them. Do you think that the quiet humdrum persecution of a decorous representative of an English university can crush those who have successively baffled the Pharaohs, Nebuchadnezzar, Rome, and the feudal ages? The fact is you cannot destroy a pure race of the Caucasian organization. It is a physiological fact; a simple law of nature, which has baffled Egyptian and Assyrian kings, Roman emperors, and Christian inquisitors. No penal laws, no physical tortures, can effect that a superior race should be absorbed in an inferior, or be destroyed by it. The mixed persecuting races disappear; the pure persecuted race remains. And at this moment, in spite of centuries, of tens of centuries of degradation, the Jewish mind exercises a vast influence on the affairs of Europe. I speak not of their laws, which you still obey; of their literature, with which your minds are saturated; but of the living Hebrew intellect.

"You never observe a great intellectual movement in Europe in which the Jews do not greatly participate. The first Jesuits were Jews; that mysterious Russian diplomacy which so alarms Western Europe is organized and principally carried on by Jews; that mighty revolution which is at this moment preparing in Germany, and which will be in fact a second and greater Reformation, and of which so little is as yet known in England, is entirely developing under the auspices of Jews, who almost monopolize the professional chairs of Germany. Neander, the founder of Spiritual Christianity, and who is Regius Professor of Divinity in the University at Berlin, is a Jew. Benary, equally famous in the same university, is a Jew. Wehl, the Arabic Professor of Heidleberg, is a Jew. Years ago, when I was in Palestine, I met a German student who was accumulating materials for the History of Christianity, and studying the genius of the place; a modest and learned man. It was Wehl; then unknown, since become the first Arabic scholar of the day, and the author of the life of Mahomet. But for the German Professors of this race, their name is Legion. I think there are more than ten at Berlin alone.

"I told you just now that I was going up to town to-morrow, because I always made it a rule to interpose when affairs of State were on the carpet. Otherwise, I never interfere. I hear of peace and war in the newspapers, but I am never alarmed, except when I am informed that the sovereigns want treasure; then I know that monarchs are serious.

"A few years back we were applied to by Russia. Now there has been no friendship between the court of St. Petersburg and my family. It has Dutch connexions which have generally supplied it, and our representations in favor of the Polish Hebrews, a numerous race, but the most suffering and degraded of all the tribes, has not been very agreeable to the Czar. However, circumstances drew to an approximation between the Rothschilds and the Sidonias. I resolved to go myself to St. Petersburg. I had on my arrival, an interview with the Russian minister of finance, Count Cancrin; I beheld the son of a Lithuanian Jew. The loan was connected with the affairs of Spain; I resolved on repairing to Spain from Russia. I travelled without intermission. I had an audience immediately on my arrival with the Spanish minister, Senor Mendizabel; I beheld one like myself, the son of a Nuovo Christiano, a Jew of Arragon. In consequence of what transpired at Madrid, I went straight to Paris, to consult the President of the French Council: I beheld the son of a French Jew, a hero, an imperial marshal, and very properly so, for who should be military heroes if not those who worship the Lord of Hosts?"

"And is Soult a Hebrew?"

"Yes, and several of the French marshals, and the most famous; Massena for example; his real name was Manasseh: but to my anecdote. The consequence of our consultations was that some Northern power should be applied to in a friendly and mediative capacity. We fixed on Prussia, and the president of the Council made an application to the Prussian minister, who attended a few days after our conference. Count Arnim entered the cabinet, and I beheld a Prussian Jew. So you see, my dear Coningsby, that the world is governed by very different personages to what is imagined by those who are not behind the scenes."

"You startle, and deeply interest me."

"You must study physiology, my dear child. Pure races of Caucasus may be persecuted, but they cannot be despised, except by the brutal ignorance of some mongrel breed, that brandishes faggots and howls exterminations, but is itself exterminated without persecutions by that irresistible law of nature which is fatal to curs."

"But I come also from Caucasus," said Coningsby.

"Verily; and thank your Creator for such a destiny; and your race is sufficiently pure. You come from the shores of the Northern Sea, land of the blue eye, and the golden hair, and the frank brow; 'tis a famous breed, with whom we Arabs have contended long; from whom we have much suffered! but these Goths, and Saxons, and Normans, were doubtless great men."

"But so favoured by nature; why has not your race produced great poets, great orators, great writers?"

"Favoured by nature and by nature's God, we produced the lyre of David; we gave you Isaiah and Ezekiel; they are our Olynthians, our Philippics. Favoured by nature we still remain: but in exact proportion as we have been favoured by nature we have been persecuted by man. After a thousand struggles; after acts of heroic courage that Rome has never equalled; deeds of divine patriotism that Athens and Sparta, and Carthage, have never excelled; we have endured fifteen hundred years of supernatural slavery, during which every device that can degrade or destroy man has been the destiny that we have sustained and baffled. The Hebrew child has entered adolescence only to learn that he was the Pariah of that ungrateful Europe that owes to him the best part of its laws, a fine portion of its literature, all its religion. Great poets require a public; we have been content with the immortal melodies that we sung more than two thousand years ago by the waters of Babylon and wept. They record our triumphs; they solace our affliction. Great orators are the creatures of popular assemblies; we were permitted only by stealth to meet even in our temples. And as for great writers, the catalogue is not blank. What are all the schoolmen, Aquinas himself, to Maimopides; and as for modern philosophy, all springs from Spinoza.

"But the passionate and creative genius that is the nearest link to divinity, and which no human tyranny can destroy, though it can divert it; that should have stirred the hearts of nations by its inspired sympathy, or governed senates by its burning eloquence, has found a medium for its expression, to which, in spite of your prejudices and your evil passions, you have been obliged to bow. The ear, the voice, the fancy teeming with combinations, the imagination fervent with picture and emotion, that came from Caucasus, and which we have preserved unpolluted, have endowed us with almost the exclusive privilege of Music; that science of harmonious sounds which the ancients recognized as most divine, and deified in the person of their most beautiful creation. I speak not of the past, though were I to enter into the history of the lords of melody, you would find it the annals of Hebrew genius. But at this moment even, musical Europe is ours. There is not a company of singers, not an orchestra in a single capital, that are not crowned with our children under the feigned names which they adopt to conciliate the dark aversion which your posterity will some day disclaim with shame and disgust. Almost every great composer, skilled musician, almost every voice that ravishes you with its transporting strains, spring from our tribes. The catalogue is too vast to enumerate; too illustrious to dwell for a moment on secondary names, however eminent. Enough for us that the three great creative minds to whose exquisite inventions all nations at this moment yield; Rossini, Meyerbeer, Mendelsohn; are of Hebrew race: and little do your men of fashion, your 'muscadins' of Paris, and your dandies of London, as they thrill into raptures at the notes of a Pasta or a Grisi, little do they suspect that they are offering their homage to the sweet singers of Israel!"

The Coming Storm.—At no since time the Italian war have vague anticipations of coming change been more general than during the last fortnight. Since the refusal of England to join the Congress the disquiet has increased. The refusal is in itself a rebuff and Lord Russell has not the art to make disagreeable communications less unpleasing by any sweetness of diction. People have therefore been ready to see in all that takes place the first gusts and drops of the coming storm. It is presumed that the Emperor is offended; that he must turn from England to some more accommodating ally. Hints of reconciliation with Russia are given. Baron Budberg is said to have been invited to Compiegne in terms of especial distinction, and General Fleury is to pay a mysterious visit to St. Petersburg. What is to be done, or why anything should be done, no one pretends to know; but every one fancies that the present state of affairs cannot last. There is oppression in the silence—a sense of pain in the uneasy peacefulness of the hour. Such is the state of nervousness and tremor into which the French people have brought themselves by unlimited draughts of glory. Without a single real cause of quarrel in Europe, except with Russia—and with her they talk of an alliance—the French, whether patriots and politicians or mere fathers of families, whether ready for new wars or deprecating in secret the restlessness of the Imperial temper, all agree in a vague foreboding that something is to occur. If they analyze the causes of these anticipations, they can only say that the Emperor must have designs, or he would not have gone so far; that having gone so far he must go further; that France is dissatisfied, that the equilibrium of Europe is unstable; that the treaties of 1815 are antiquated; that humanity wants regeneration; that the nations want resuscitation; and so forth through all the political commonplaces of the time.

London Times, Dec. 4.

Killing Dead Slavery.—Senator Hale has introduced "A bill to more effectually suppress the rebellion." It is singular Hale, or some one else in Congress, did not think of doing that before. The rebellion is now to be crushed by legislative enactment. Hale's bill declares slavery to be dead, anything in any Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding. Lincoln's proclamation, it was asserted by the preachers, would end the war in short order, but it didn't. Hale's bill will have the same effect. One thing is certain, if Presidential proclamations and Congressional resolutions will destroy slavery, it will be doubly dead in a short time. But it is strange that though the country is constantly advised that slavery was dead, yet the Republicans are constantly acting as if they did'nt believe a word of it. My opinion is, that proclamations and laws will have little effect in killing slavery. Wherever our armies go, slavery will disappear. Wherever our armies do not go, slavery will remain.—*Cor. Cin. Enq.*

Confiscated.—We are pleased to learn that the seventy tons of freight brought to City Point last week by the Yankee flag of truce steamer New York, for the use of Yankee prisoners in Richmond, have been confiscated by our Government, and sent to the Confederate Hospitals. These packages were sent after our authorities had repeatedly assured the Yankee Government that no more provisions would be received, and the confiscation, therefore, is perfectly justifiable. It seems that they were not addressed to individuals, but to the Yankee prisoners generally.

Pd. Express.

An emigrant ship, bound from Hamburg to Australia, was lost recently on the coast of Holland, and out of 300 passengers only 24 men and one woman were saved.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS,

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 18TH N. C. TROOPS, Jan. 14, 1864.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—As it has become customary for the commandants of companies to publish the history of their companies, and believing that the friends of my company would like to know what part the old Bladen Guards has taken in this desperate struggle for our independence, I feel that I will only be doing my duty to give a sketch of their history.

On the 26th April, 1861, the Bladen Guards organized in Elizabethtown, Bladen county, N. C., by electing George Tait Captain, John A. Richardson 1st Lieut., T. J. Purdie 2d Lieut., and R. M. Devane Brevet 2d Lieut. On the 3d May our services were accepted by the Governor, and on the 13th were ordered to Wilmington to camp of instruction, and remained there drilling until 8th June, we were ordered to relieve Capt. McRae's Co. at Fort Fisher and remained there fortifying the point until the 12th Dec. '61, we relieved Capt. Hedrick at Zeke's Island, remained there until the 15th March '62; mean time the company re-enlisted for the period of 2 years or the war on the 10th day of March. On the 15th March were ordered to Kinston, and on the 17th March reported to Maj. Hall of the 7th N. C. Troops and were attached to that Reg't until the 18th, when our Reg't, the 18th N. C., arrived from Port Royal, S. C.; we then took our place as Co. K in the 18th. On the 24th April, '62, the 18th having been held in under the conscript act, re-organized, and our Co. having delayed to organize until that time, re-organized by electing 1st Lieut. R. M. Devane Captain, private T. J. Wooten 1st Lieut., private J. C. Monroe 2d Lt. and A. H. Tolar 3d Lt. On the 7th May we were ordered to Richmond; on the 9th arrived in Richmond; and camped and on the 11th were ordered to proceed to Gordonsville. On the morning of the 14th took up our line of march from Gordonsville to New Market in the Valley, but when the Reg't was near the foot of the Blue Ridge the order was countermanded and our Brigade ordered to Hanover C. H. Taking the back track we marched to Gordonsville, a distance of 35 miles, in a day and a half; there embarked for Hanover C. H., and on the 22d May pitched our tents at that place. On the 26th we took up our line of march for Richmond, camped at Slash Church on the night of the 26th, and on the morning of the 27th were called to arms by the beating of the long roll and booming of cannon. We were soon formed and about 2 o'clock made our appearance on the field of battle. Since that time our Reg't has participated in the following named battles, and Co. K has never failed to do its whole duty in all of them. Mechanicsville 26th June '62, Cold Harbor 27th, Frazier's Farm 30th, Malvern Hill 1st of July, Cedar Run 9th August, Warrenton Springs 22d Aug. Manassas Plains 27th, Manassas Junction 28th, Bull Run 30th, Ox Hill 1st Sept'r, Harper's Ferry 15th, Sharpsburg 17th, Shepherdstown 20th, Fredericksburg 12th, 13th and 14th Dec., Wilderness 1st May '63, Chancellorsville 2d and 3d, Gettysburg, Pa., 2d and 3d July, Falling Waters 14th, Bristoe Station 16th October, Culpeper C. H. 8th Nov'r.

Co. K has furnished 4 Cols., 3 Majors, 6 Captains, 4 Surgeons and 13 Lieutenants to other Regiments.

Number killed and died from sickness: 20 killed in battle; 10 died from disease; 20 discharged for disability caused from wounds; and 14 Deserters.

A. H. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

REMINISCENCES OF A HOSPITAL.

Messrs Editors:—One afternoon during the Autumn of 1862, after having passed through various wards of the Gen'l Hospital at Staunton, as I entered ward No. 18 I heard some one call out in a weak voice, "Oh, sir, do come to me." I looked and saw a man who said, "Sir, I am very badly wounded, I have a wife and eight children, all of whom are dependent on me; can you do any thing for me? I have not written to them since the battle of Sharpsburg, at which place I was wounded." Just at that moment was heard suppressed sobbing, and turning around, I saw two little lads, one of whom was convulsed in death, and the other with grief. Every few minutes the dying boy would say, Oh! dear Willie, do not grieve so for me; then Willie would put a small phial of cologne to his brother's nose, and when he saw that it had no effect to restore him give way to the most extreme grief. Not a word was spoken by any one in the ward except by the dying boy, who continued to entreat his brother not to grieve. All were silent, for it was too hallowed an occasion for one to speak. How sad! no doting mother, loving sister or kind and good father present to bathe the face of the loved one in their tears. But thank God there were tears shed, yes and by every one in the ward; even the man having a wife and eight children forgot his bad wound while dropping a tear. A young man from Georgia, who had lost a leg and an arm, was not in too much distress to feel for another. All that could be done was to gaze on the dying boy and contrast his noble generosity in sacrificing his life at his age for his country, with the office holder, the office seeker, the speculator and the extortioner. Just at this time the clock struck six, which reminded me that my time was required in another Hospital; I kissed the dying and the living boy and left. I rose early the next morning and repaired to the Gen'l Hospital, hoping to get there in time to see his remains deposited in the dead house. I was too late—the living boy had returned to his Regiment and the other had been removed.

All that I could learn of the two lads was that they were twin brothers, the only children of a widow lady in Virginia, that they entered the army when they were only fifteen years old, and this was the first time they had ever been separated. That boy lives, and will continue to live, in the memory of at least two, and if his Mother still lives, he is fresh in the memory of three who mourn his loss.

TRISTE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP OF 3D CAVALRY, NEAR KINSTON, N. C.,
January 16, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: In all great crises, national or individual, woman has ever evinced that unconquerable spirit, which is the mother, if not the essence, of true bravery. Not born to command by force of physical *might*, but ever conscious of her latent power, she never ceases to use her influence in effecting the greatest good for her fellow beings.

How beautifully true was Marmion's address to Lady Clare:

"Oh! woman! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy and hard to please,
* * * * * * *
When pain and anguish wring the brow
A ministering angel thou."

The unsolicited contributions, the work of their own delicate hands, which they have made to the wants of soldiers during the present unhappy struggle, confirm the truth of woman's devotion, and is a sufficient reason why man should love and defend her. This is especially true of *Southern* women, who have aided materially, so far, in the successful vindication of our right to hold property and enjoy life, liberty, and happiness.

These sentiments, the feeble expression of the hundred grateful hearts of our company, have been called out by the very unexpected, but welcome donation of gloves and socks for *all* the men of our company, from "the Manchester Society."

Our much esteemed old Captain (Murchison) was the bearer of these comforts to us. As the best return that we can make to these ladies of Cumberland and Harnett, they will please accept the best wishes of grateful hearts, with the promise, that with stout hearts we will ever stand between them and the Northern hireling, or fall at our post in their defence, and if fall at last we must, we can exclaim with the old Latin Poet, "It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country," especially when that country is peopled with such models of patriotism as Southern women have shown themselves to be. I would, Messrs. Editors, that a few frightened men in our State would study the character of our women and learn a lesson.

Capt. Murchison has returned to his home. He was with us several days and seemed delighted to meet his "boys" once more. The health of the company is very good, and all are waiting, perhaps expecting, a pass at the yankees soon. Perhaps the present movements would be better kept "out of print."

In the recent Greenville skirmish, your correspondent says the cavalry ran from their post in a cowardly manner. From what I have since learned, it is a mistake—that the infantry *ran*, and not ours

Yours as ever,

NEMINE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 61ST N. C. T., NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.,
January 11, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—Allow me through your columns to acknowledge the kindness and hospitality our Reg't received at the hands of the noble citizens in the vicinity of Tarboro', N. Carolina. During our time of stay at that place, from the 18th of December 1863, to January 5th 1864, we received of them many of the necessaries of life which the soldier can seldom obtain free of charge. Surely such is patriotism. I have never since we left our peaceful homes seen such marks of patriotism displayed. It is often the case that citizens like to extort from the soldier, and at the same time lay the shame of their extortion to the Confederate money; scrambling like hungry wolves after the flesh of the innocent lamb, to get it all; but as long as there is one of the 61st living, they will remember the citizens of Edgecombe county. Surely such favors will nerve our arms and give us fresh and renewed courage to strike repeated blows upon our enemies and thus drive them from our soil. Though in sultry summer's days, and far and fast may be the march, we will make the gallant charger's strength give way and cause him to cry, I sink, I fall at last. And while our proud banners flaunt the gale and the clash of hostile columns press forward near to meet us on some distant plain, we will never allow the iron thunder to cease its roar till our independence is achieved, and the last one of the vandals driven from the fair fields of the sunny South.

H. L. H.

From the Raleigh Standard.

ACTS OF THE LAST LEGISLATURE

An Act for the Relief of the Wives and Families of Soldiers in the Army.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That the sum of one million of dollars to be paid in Treasury notes of the State of North Carolina, in addition to the appropriation heretofore made in that behalf, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the support of the wives and families of the indigent soldiers of this State, whether in the service of the State or Confederate governments, or whether killed in battle or dying in the military service of the country, such sum to be distributed among the several counties of the State, as heretofore, according to white population, as ascertained by the Census of 1860.

2. That the quota of each county shall be paid to the County Commissioner or County Trustee of the same, according to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly ratified the 10th day of February, 1863, entitled "An act for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers in the army, and shall be applied to the support of the wives and families of the soldiers of this State, as above enumerated, according to the rules and regulations which have been or may be prescribed by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each county.

3. That when any family of a soldier, as aforesaid, shall have removed from the county of his residence, since the commencement of the war, and shall have acquired a residence in another county, they shall be considered residents of the latter county, and receive a share of such distribution accordingly.

4. That in addition to the foregoing appropriation, the sum of three thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid by the Public Treasurer as aforesaid to the County Commissioners in those Counties in which are resident the families of Indian warriors, who have rendered service to the Confederate States in the present war, for distribution among them according to the provisions herein before made in the case of white persons.

5. That this act shall be in force from its ratfication.

An act to restore the Courts and for other Purposes.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That there shall hereafter be two terms of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity for each county in the State, to be held at the times prescribed in chapter thirty-one, sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen of the Revised Code, and by an act entitled "An act to establish the eighth judicial circuit and for other purposes," ratified the 12th day of December, 1862.

2. That said Superior Courts of Law shall have jurisdiction to try and determine all actions of tort, under the rules and regulations which existed prior to the passage of an act, entitled "An act to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein, ratified the 11th day of September, 1861, and all process hereafter to be issued in such actions and in all criminal proceedings, shall be made returnable in like manner and under the same penalties as were prescribed prior to the passage of said act; *Provided*, that no suits in debt, assumpsit, or account shall be tried before said Courts by virtue of any jurisdiction conferred by this act.

3. That all process in the said actions and criminal proceedings from said Courts hereafter issued and made returnable to the Fall term 1864, of said Courts, shall be deemed and taken to be returnable to the Spring term 1864 of said Courts, respectively.

4. That so much of said act of Sept. 11th, 1861, as applied to the rules of pleadings in cases of bills for injunction and sequestration, and petitions for sale or partition of land, be and the same is hereby repealed.

5. That there shall hereafter be two terms of the Supreme Court to be held in the city of Raleigh on the second Monday in June, and the thirtieth day of December, or on the day after in case the thirtieth day be Sunday.

6. That the County Courts shall have jurisdiction to try and determine all cases of contested wills.

7. That all laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

An Act concerning Slave Labor on Public Works.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the first section of chapter sixteen of an act concerning "Public Works," ratified 20th December, 1862, entitled an "act to authorize the Governor to employ slave labor in erecting fortifications and other works," is hereby amended by inserting the word "male" before the word "slaves," and after the word "slave," "between the ages of eighteen and forty-five," so that the section may read as follows: "That the Governor shall have power and authority to compel the services of any number of [male] slaves between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years," &c.

2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Death of Lt. Col. Walker.—By a dispatch received at headquarters we are pained to learn that Lt. Col. W. C. Walker, of Thomas's Legion was murdered in his own bed in Cherokee county a few nights since, by a band of disloyal men. Col. Walker was a gallant and efficient officer, and his death is a public loss. A swift and terrible retribution will overtake the murderers.

Asheville News.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.

We call attention to the following communication, and ask our readers, (says the Wilmington Journal,) to reflect upon what we may expect should we unfortunately fall into the hands of Beast Butler, the yankee commander in Eastern North Carolina:

HAMILTON, N. C., Jan'y 18th, 1864.

Mr. Editor: Beast Butler's reign in Eastern North Carolina every day approximates nearer what it was in Louisiana. To-morrow is the time for all to take the oath or go to prison. Hundreds of the most disloyal have already taken it, and in many instances volunteered; hired, no doubt, by the $700 bounty offered by the Federal Government.

The situation of the people of Eastern Carolina and Virginia is really heart-rending. Men of all ages and classes may be seen going from one to another shedding tears like whipped children, at the gloomy prospect ahead of them. Near the town of Plymouth they have fixed a place for the people to go and take the oath. They have stretched a huge chain across the road, where all have to go and swear to support Abe in his nigger proclamations, or go to prison. After they take the oath they are allowed to go into town and barter produce for yankee notions; the young men and negroes being offered every inducement to volunteer. The regular troops are re-enlisting for three years, and going home on forty days' furlough, in consequence of which the garrison both at this place and Washington has been considerably reduced.

Butler says that he must extend his lines 40 miles, in order to feed his troops, on account of a scarcity of provisions among the Yankees and the continually increasing price—bacon having recently gone up to fifty cents per pound in New York, within an incredibly short period. The effect of the large bounty offered for re-enlistment will cause everything to go up still higher.

Butler claims to have restored justice to the citizens of North Carolina and Virginia, who have come under his rule. Here is an instance of their boasted justice: About ten days ago Miss Emma Blunt, a young lady of Washington county, was found dead near the picket stand. A post mortem examination showed that she had been foully used and then knocked in the head with an axe. Suspicion pointed to one Moore, a free negro, living near the place. He was arrested and the premises examined, and an axe with the eye bloody was found, covered with some loose fodder. It was subsequently proven that the negro was absent the night before—that he brought home a bloody axe, and hid it under the fodder. The print of an axe was found in the road exactly corresponding to the bloody axe. On being examined he prevaricated exceedingly, and told several different tales. The one, however, that seemed most probable to Butler's *judge* (?) was, that he saw several rebel soldiers armed with axes; that one of them offered him $20 to tell him where Emma Blunt was, for he was going to kill her. You may naturally ask, what was done with the negro? He was told that if he would volunteer he should be molested no further. He volunteered, and was invested with the blue badge of tyranny and oppression, and a gun placed in his hands with which, in all probability, to murder another woman. How long will Heaven's thunders sleep?

ROANOKE.

N. C. Troops.—The troops known as Whitford's Battalion have been organized into a Regiment and will hereafter be known as the 67th Regiment N. C. Troops. The following are the field officers: Colonel, Joan N. Whitford; Lieut. Colonel, Rufus W. Wharton of 1st Battalion sharpshooters; Major, Edward Whitford.

The troops commanded by Col. J. W. Hinton and Major Edwards, in the Chowan country, have been organized into the 68th Regiment N. C. Troops. The following are the field officers: Colonel, James W. Hinton; Lieut. Colonel, Edward C. Yellowley; Major, Joseph J. Edwards.

Lieut. Col. George Wortham of Granville, has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the 50th Regiment, vice J. A. Washington, resigned, and Maj. John C. Vanhook of Person, promoted to Lieut. Colonel, vice Wortham promoted.

Lieut. Colonel John E. Brown, of Mecklenburg, has been promoted to be Colonel of the 42d Regiment N. C. Troops, vice Gibbs, resigned, and Major Charles W. Bradshaw, of Davidson, has been promoted to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Brown promoted.—*Raleigh Progress.*

The Advance.—A dispatch received in this city yesterday, assures us that the cargo of the steamer Advance, consisting of shoes, blankets and cotton cards, is safe, and that Col. Crossan, commander of the ship, has strong hopes of saving the vessel. The weather was good yesterday and we hope the steamer is off the beach and in port before this time.

Gov. Vance has been doing a good work and the soldiers and people will bless him. Shoes and blankets for the soldiers in the field and cotton cards for their mothers, wives and sisters at home! Even if the ship is lost the cargo will prove a great blessing to our people.—*Progress.*

Re-Enlisted.—RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—Many of the three years' volunteers, whose term of service expires in the Spring, are re-enlisting for the war. A telegram from Dalton to-day states that the officers and soldiers of Bates' division unanimously adopted a resolution agreeing to re-enlist for the war, determined never to lay down their arms until their homes are rescued from the enemy and the Confederacy permanently established among the nations of the earth.

Cotton Burned.—COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan'y 20.—There was an immense conflagration of Cotton on the lots near the Charleston depot yesterday. Nearly 3,000 bales were burnt. The government lost 800. The whole loss is estimated at two millions of dollars. Supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

Hospital Buildings Burned.—RICHMOND, Jan. 21.—Seven hospital buildings at Camp Winder, near the city, were destroyed by fire this morning between two and three o'clock. A large quantity of commissary stores and bed clothing were destroyed. The fire was accidental.

Confederate Bonds.—At Richmond last Wednesday Confederate eight per cents., long dates, brought 118 to 119¼ and interest; bonds of the 15,000,000 loan, coupons, 175; registered 161. Cotton loan bonds 174 and 175.

The Small Pox.—The Small Pox is spreading in Wilmington, and the Mayor requests the heads of families to have all under their charge vaccinated at as early a day as practicable.

School among the Prisoners.—We have learned some very pleasing facts concerning the occupations of our officers imprisoned on Johnson's Island. The officers of the best education are employing themselves in instructing those of fewer acquirements; so that these last have the opportunity of pursuing the study of mathematics, the classics, &c., besides the lower branches.

Gen. Jeff Thompson, who is one of the prisoners, has adopted as his speciality, the enclosing and ornamenting of the graves of the deceased prisoners.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

It is said that persimmon seed well parched and ground makes an excellent substitute for coffee.

NORTHERN AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

ORANGE C. H., VA., Jan. 21.—Northern dates of the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th have been received.

Presidential Election.—A National Democratic Convention, to nominate a candidate for President, meets at Chicago on the fourth of July. A caucus of the Democratic members of Congress was held at the Capitol on the 11th. A resolution was passed unanimously, disapproving of the emancipation proclamation, and recommending that a Democratic organ be started in Washington, to be called the Constitution of the nation. Also,

Resolved, That we are for the restoration of all the States to the Union; that such a policy should be pursued towards the people of the insurgent States, as shall be best calculated to bring this expensive and exhausting war to a close, and to restore said States to the Union, under the Constitution, with all their constitutional rights unimpaired.

The utmost harmony prevailed between the Democrats and Conservatives. Gen. McClellan's nomination by the Conservatives of Philadelphia and Cincinnati is simply suggestive of his name. His friends have promised to support cordially any man nominated.

The Herald says that Fremont will run as an independent candidate for President, and fears that the canvass will be carried into scenes of violence, bloodshed and confusion.

Lincoln has been nominated for re-election by the Republicans in the Legislatures of Indiana, Illinois, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania.

Garrett Davis's Case.—Wilson's resolution to expel Garrett Davis from the Senate was taken up on the 13th. Among the crowd who attended was Seward. Nearly all the Representatives were on the floor of the Senate. Davis and Wilson both spoke. Davis said that, if he was expelled, he would go to Kentucky and raise the cry of opposition to usurpation and tyranny, and revolt against the faithless men in charge of the Government. Other Senators are yet to speak. The New York Herald says that the impression prevails that Davis will not be expelled, but the Senate will express a disapproval of his course.

Miscellaneous.—Lincoln has decided that his amnesty proclamation does not extend to prisoners of war.

The New York Times says that at least three-fourths of Meade's army have re-enlisted for three years.

A telegram from headquarters army of the Potomac, says that John Minor Botts has been urged to accept a place in the Senate from Virginia in Washington, in the place of Fowden, and that he has written a letter stating that he is unwilling to accept the honor, hoping the time is not far distant when he can stand as the connecting link between the North and the South.

A bill will shortly be introduced in the yankee Congress, which will probably pass, putting all male negroes, between 16 and 60 years, in the military service.

Grant has left Nashville to prepare for the great conflict in East Tennessee.

The Alabama, when last heard from, was in the straits of Sunda, pursued by the Steamer Wyoming.

Gold in New York 155¼, which is higher than at any time since April last.

Foreign.—News from Europe is to the 2d inst.

The Paris papers deny that Maximilian refuses to accept the Mexican throne.

Napoleon made a pacific speech on New Year's day and expressed the hope that 1864 would be a year of peace and reconciliation in America.

La France publishes the correspondence between President Davis and the Pope. The latter addresses Davis as illustrious President, and expresses much friendship.

The Tycoon of Japan has determined upon expelling all foreigners.

The London Times protests against the Federal enlistments in England. A searching enquiry made in regard to the sailing of the Rappahannock, resulted in the dismissing of the mechanics and laborers engaged in her construction, and precaution taken to prevent a similar occurrence.

The latest respecting the troubles in Germany, is that England protests, as does Norway, against the Federal occupation of Schleswig, and adheres to the settlement of 1852. In the meantime the Federal occupation progresses, Federal troops having entered Holstein on the 24th December. The Danish army is retiring and will probably abandon Olsten.

Napoleon has written a non-committal letter. The peace of Europe is seriously threatened.

The Mexicans attacked the French on the 17th of December, and were repulsed with a loss of 2000.

From East Tennessee.—RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 19.—There is but little doubt that the enemy intended by his recent demonstration to force Gen. Longstreet out of Tennessee by occupying the country capable of supporting an army, in which, however, he who[illegible] in consequence of the promptness with [illegible] was met by our troops, which he was evidently unprepared for, as has been shown by his rapid retreat. They are supposed to have withdrawn from Strawberry Plains, and the country, with the exception of the vicinity of Knoxville, will be once more freed from their presence. The loss on either side is slight. The federals removed seventy-five wounded from Danbridge. The enemy are retreating towards Knoxville rapidly, and are closely pursued by our cavalry.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—An official dispatch from Longstreet reports that Maj. G. W. Day, with one hundred men, attacked one hundred and fifty yankees at Big Spring, near Tazewell, on the 19th; killed and wounded 6, captured 8 Lieutenants and 64 privates, 67 horses, 50 stand of arms, 6 wagons and 1 ambulance. Reported, on good authority, that the enemy's cavalry have crossed the river at Strawberry. Our cavalry still pursuing them. Large amount of leather, flour and iron captured.

Brig. Gen. Vance, who had undertaken an expedition to Russellville from North Carolina, is reported to have been captured, together with 58 of his men, at that place.

The Reported Capture of Gen. Vance.—The Raleigh Standard has the following letter from Marshall, Madison County:

"The news in regard to a portion of Gen. Vance's command is somewhat unfavorable. He left Asheville, and proceeded through some of the western counties, and crossing the mountains, made his way into Sevier county, Tenn. He then came upon a Yankee foraging train, which he captured, and was making his way out, when he came upon a blockade in the road on Cosby's Creek, which took him some ten or twelve hours to remove. In the meantime, the Yankees started in pursuit of him, and overhauled him on Cosby's Creek, at the ford, where they are reported to have almost completely surrounded him, and it is feared that they have succeeded in capturing him and the larger portion of his command. These are such facts as we learned on yesterday, from some who made their escape. The statements are very confused and conflicting and we still hope that the affair is not so bad as represented."

Men often regard as zeal for God's honor what is perhaps, in truth, rather zeal for their own.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1864.

DESIRE FOR PEACE.—One of the baldest pretences of the leaders of the misguided peace party, so called, is that President Davis is not anxious to end the war, that he has made no effort to bring it to a close, and cannot be relied upon to take the necessary steps to that end. Such is the substance of a number of editorial pretences in the Standard during the past few months. These cannot deceive any intelligent reading man, but from the stress laid upon them they doubtless have some effect upon the ignorant. The truth is that the President's desire for peace has been proclaimed in his every Message, and in various State papers issued by the government. In addition to which, three distinct formal efforts have been made to communicate with the yankee government—one through Commissioners sent to Washington at the beginning of the difficulties and before war had actually commenced; the next by a letter from President Davis to Lincoln, sent by flag of truce and placed in the hands of Gen. Scott, who sent the officer bearing it blindfolded through his lines, with a promise that an answer should be duly sent, which answer has never been forthcoming; and the third time through Mr. Vice President Stephens. These efforts have all failed. And the temper of the present yankee Congress shows that no effort of the sort will be listened to. Nothing will do short of a miracle, or whipping or annoying the yankees into a desire for peace. No sane honest man can doubt that President Davis's desire for peace—coupled of course with independence—is at least as strong as that of any human being in all the bounds of the Confederacy. Such a peace—and no sane man will take anything short of it—would make him eminently great—give him a name to shine in history, and would relieve him of the cares, almost too much for human endurance, of his position.

There has been no time during the war that the country more needed the united and hearty aid of all the people. Better to give all their strength and all their energies to the common cause—the glorious cause of independence—than to have all wrested from them by a brutal and mercenary enemy. After three years of suffering, hardships and glorious triumphs, will any one now falter? God forbid!

AN APPEAL TO THE JUSTICE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—On the morning of the 10th June 1861, when the 1st North Carolina Regiment had started from Bethel in search of the enemy, a patriotic woman who lived between that point and Hampton, hurriedly met them, on foot, to give information that the enemy was advancing in great force. The information was of inestimable importance—it saved our forces from a surprise, enabled them to return in time to Bethel, to strengthen their breastworks, and thus prepared, to meet and defeat the enemy's thousands with a few hundred of gallant men, under those fighting officers, Magruder and Hill. In process of time the Peninsula was evacuated by the Confederate forces and occupied by the enemy. At that time Mrs. Tunnell, the lady alluded to, was very sick and was consequently left within the enemy's lines, about 6 miles below Yorktown. Five months afterwards she effected her escape, with her only child, in his 16th year. Hearing that her husband was sick in the hospital at Liberty, she proceeded there to nurse him, and was afterwards appointed Matron in one of the Hospitals there. Her salary, with a small sum earned by her son, barely affords them sustenance. We have seen a private letter from her, written two or three months ago, in which she *stated these facts*, and added, "I do not ask anything for myself, but if you could get a position in the army near your person, it would be gratefully received. My son is in his 18th year and is very anxious to get in the army. It is the last sacrifice I have to make, but I do it cheerfully. He is my only child, and he is now at your service."

The annals of patriotism afford few instances of such devotion, and of modest endurance of the privations of a refugee.

We propose, entirely without the knowledge of Mrs. Tunnell, that the citizens of North Carolina contribute a fund to make amends for her loss of home and property, and to place her in comfortable circumstances. We would appeal for that purpose to the members of the "Bethel Regiment," but they are almost all in the service, few of them having the opportunity to contribute to such a fund. But their friends and families at home can do it for them. To every such family we appeal, and to all who reflect that but for Mrs. Tunnell's timely and patriotic conduct the glorious field of Bethel might have proved a field of surprise and disaster to our arms and of slaughter to our sons.

A list is opened at this office, with a contribution of $100 from a father who had two sons there. And we will be glad to hear from any one who may feel alike grateful.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, nothing of importance occurred in open session. In the House, the bill to fix a day for the meeting of the new Congress was debated at considerable length, and May stricken out and April inserted, by a vote of 42 to 40. The bill was then passed, 53 to 25.

On Thursday, the only item of interest was the reconsideration and recommitment of the bill fixing the first Monday in April as the date of meeting of the new Congress. The Senate, where the bill originated, had adopted some day of May.

On Friday, Mr. Reade of N. C. appeared in the Senate. The finance committee announced that they would report on Monday. The House bill giving Adjutants the rank and pay of Captains was tabled after an adverse committee report. The House bill prohibiting dealing in yankee paper currency was passed. The penalties are fine and imprisonment, heavy and long. Nothing of interest was done in open session in the House.

FUNDING.—After an interval of comparative quiet, we learn that within the last three or four days a number of persons have invested small amounts—more than $12,000 in all—in Confederate 6 per cent. bonds at the Depository in this place. This is a gratifying fact, indicating continued confidence in the investment and desire to assist the government finances, as every such investment does. It is especially gratifying to find small capitalists thus investing, as the mass of the people thus become every way interested in the perpetuity of gov't.

The market value of the bonds seems to be well sustained, and even advanced, at both Charleston and Richmond—8s at the latter place bringing for long dates 118 to 120.

A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY.—The remarkable fact is stated in a communication which we publish to day, that "the Bladen Guards," (Co. K of the 18th N. C. Reg't,) has furnished to the cause four Colonels, three Majors, six Captains, four Surgeons, and thirteen Lieutenants. It is also remarkable that in the course of near three years' service it has lost but 10 men by disease, while it has lost 20 killed in battle and 20 discharged from disabilities caused by wounds. It has performed glorious duty in no less than twenty battles.

EASTERN NORTH CAROLINA.—As we remarked in our item on the fact that the Standard had given but sixteen lines to the outrages of Gen. Wild, it is proper, and pleasant, to state that the Standard has since, viz: in its issue of Friday last, published the yankee account from the New York News.

THE 31st REGIMENT.—A letter from an officer of this Regiment, now near Petersburg, gives the gratifying information that "Our Regiment has improved a great deal since it left Charleston—health very good indeed."

OHIO AND KENTUCKY.—There was a singular difference in the voting in these two States in the last Summer's election. In Ohio, the Democrats gave Vallandigham a majority of the legal votes of the State, yet he was beaten by some 100,000 majority. The vote was therefore more than 100,000 larger than it could legally be. In Kentucky, on the contrary, not one half of the legal votes were polled. In most of the counties the Democrats were not allowed to vote, the names of their candidates were stricken from the poll books, and in some instances after the poll had been opened and a number of votes cast for them, they were erased from the poll books by military officers. The reason of all this was, not that the Democratic candidates were hostile to the United States or friendly to the Confederate States, but simply that they were not abolitionists, but were opposed to Lincoln's emancipation policy.

One of the most remarkable pamphlets of the day is that issued by the Committee of that party giving an account of this election, under the caption "Overthrow of the Ballot." An edition of this pamphlet has been republished at Richmond, with the following preface:

The following address of a committee in behalf of the Democratic party of Kentucky, fully sustained as it is, by convincing evidence, will no doubt arrest the attention of the people of the Confederate States.

"The gentlemen composing the committee, are reputed and known as statesmen of commanding talents and influence, and are the exponents of a large party, which until last summer had voted and acted with the Union or Lincoln party. The secession of this party from the Federal administration will powerfully reduce the popular force of the Lincoln supporters in that State. Independent of this seism in the Federal party, there never has been a doubt, that the Southern rights party of that State with an honest and unterrified vote would carry any general election by an overwhelming majority.

"The documentary proof appended to the address cannot fail to impress conviction on every fair mind, that the Executive, Legislative and Judicial elections of Kentucky were constrained and dictated by a military despotism, and are gross violations of the Constitution and laws of that State.

"If this new and powerful party will act with the spirit and manhood of freemen, Kentucky will break the chains which now shackle her, and redeem her from the reproach of a tame submission to a despotism which crushes her personal and political liberties."

From the summary of the evidence taken as to the suppression of the ballot in the various counties, we make a few extracts, as follows:

McCracken County.—In this County the election was held under strict military rule. Soldiers were stationed at each precinct. No one was allowed to vote without taking the oath prescribed by Gen. Asboth. The Democratic ticket was struck from the poll-books and not allowed to be voted for.

Hancock County.—At Hawesville, a lieutenant in command of a military force forbade the judges to place the names of the Democratic candidates on the poll-books, and they obeyed, refusing to receive any votes for these candidates. At Lewisport the same course was pursued. At Indian Creek no poll was opened for the Democratic ticket. At Lane precinct twenty-two votes were allowed to be cast for Wickliffe.

Ballard County.—At precinct No. 1 there was no interference with voters and Wickliffe received all but two or three of the votes cast. At the remaining precinct, the election was conducted by armed soldiers under the orders of Gen. Asboth, and all the voters being required to take the oath prescribed in his order.

McLean County.—The Democratic ticket was erased from the poll-books at all but one or two precincts.

Caldwell County.—Wickliffe's name was not allowed to go on the poll-books at any of the precincts, although many of the best citizens offered to take the oaths required if permitted to vote for him.

Shelby County.—At Duke's precinct no one was allowed to vote except for Bramlette, though voters offered to take any oath required. They were told that no disloyal man could vote, and an offer to vote the Democratic ticket was an evidence of disloyalty.

Henderson County.—Voters were required to take Gen. Shackleford's oath. At Henderson several persons were arrested for voting the Democratic ticket. At the Hebardville, Sponsville and Trinton's precincts the Democratic ticket was not allowed on the poll books. At the Walnut Bottom precinct sixteen votes were cast for Wickliffe and none for Bramlette before the arrival of the military, when the officer in command seized the poll-books and carried them to headquarters.

Owen County.—In eight precincts no votes were allowed to be cast for Wickliffe. For some reason ninety-seven votes were permitted to be recorded for him in one precinct and thirty-six in another.

Nelson County.—At Bardstown, Col. Butler in person erased the Democratic ticket from the poll-books. At Boston, Bloomfield, High Grove, Deatsville and Ballard's the soldiery prohibited any one from voting for Wickliffe. At Chaplin the military were not permitted to control the election, and Wickliffe got ninety-three votes to six for Bramlette.

Woodford County.—At Versailles the Provost Marshal gave notice at the polls that those who voted the Democratic ticket would leave a record of their disloyalty, so that he would know whose property to seize as the sympathizers in rebellion.—Finally none were allowed to vote who disapproved the negro policy of the Administration.

Congressional Districts No 6 and 7.—Voters in addition to the oath required by law, were required to answer questions as to their feelings, sympathies and wishes. If they failed to answer these satisfactorily, or refused to answer at all, their votes were rejected. Those who had voted early in the day were afterwards called back and these questions put to them and their votes erased. All this was done under the authority of telegraphic dispatches sent over the Districts, stating that Maj. M. C. Johnston had "issued an order" that these questions were to be put to voters. Mr. Johnston is a distinguished lawyer from Lexington, and he has since, in a public card, denied that he had ever given such an opinion, but, on the contrary, when consulted by the judges of election, had advised them that such questions were illegal.

There is a great deal more of the same sort, but it is needless to consume space in copying it. The election in Kentucky was no election at all—it was but an impudent registering of the edict of the Lincoln government appointing a Governor and other officers for the State. The Kentucky Committee closes its address as follows:—

"For the present, fellow citizens, the fate of Kentucky is sealed. Her very devotion to the Constitution has been made the means whereby to deprive her people of every Constitutional right. Deceived and betrayed, she lies prostrate and helpless—wept by her friends—derided by the oppressors. But there is that in the spirit of her people which tells us it will not be for long. Like fabled Antæus, who each time he touched his mother earth, started up with redoubled strength, her fall will but invigorate her for a struggle yet to come. That her independence may be restored to her by the peaceful remedies of the Constitution, rather than by violent convulsion, must be the earnest prayer of every lover of his country."

And such will be the fate of any Southern State under abolition rule. Life and liberty and property cannot be held under laws and constitutions, but only at the will of bitter and malignant enemies, who do not want our loyalty, but our property.

COMPANY CHANGES.—In company C, 45th N. C. Troops, near Orange C. H., Va., Lieut. R. C. Donnell has been promoted to the Captaincy in place of Capt. P. P. Scales, who was mortally wounded at Gettysburg and died at Winchester, Va., July 18, 1863. Lieut. J. H. Scales is 1st Lieutenant in place of R. L. Morehead, resigned Sept. 1, 1863. Serg't S. W. Donnell was elected 2d Lieutenant Nov. 6, 1863. So we learn by letter from a member of the company.

CORN AND COB MEAL.—The Salem Press speaks of corn and cob meal made by millers in that neighborhood as excellent.

Cheap Horses.—A correspondent of the Examiner writes from Log's army: "Gen. Young's brigade is very active in their annoyance of the enemy. A few days since ten of his men, who, by their starvation allowance of corn to their horses, had been reduced to the ranks of Company Q, or the 'gravel train,' as that branch of the service is now called in the army, asked permission to pass over into this country for the purpose of mounting themselves. The privilege was granted, and yesterday morning the whole party passed down to headquarters, each man with a horse and equipments, together with the yankees thereunto belonging, as prisoners. Let the example be imitated."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledges the receipt of 4 bunches cotton yarn from Mr J H Hall; 1 carpet blanket and lot of herbs from Miss J A Colvin; 6 pairs woolen socks from Miss Isabella McKay.

THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.

The spirit of the women of the Confederate States illustrates justly the firmness of the resistance in the way of Mr Lincoln's work of subjugation. The political observer, reporting on things only for present purposes, or the historian who observes the phenomena of this revolution for the use of the future, must not omit to call attention to the enthusiasm with which it is supported by the Confederate women. The Hebe of the South has changed under the trials of this war into the heroic Minerva.

The anger that takes fire at every reference to their presence to the people of the North, is, however, not by any means the highest expression of the devotion of the women of the Confederate States to this revolution. A very grandeur lies in the victory which, under the trials of the war, they have accomplished over themselves. The timid girl of a few summers ago stands today upon her father's threshold a barrier in the way of the enemy; and very often saves his household from violation by the simple dignity of her presence.

The mothers of this Southern land are, however, the women who illuminate the history of the struggle here with the loftiest devotion. The pampered children of a system that one would have supposed unfavorable to the development of self denial and self reliance, these matrons have met the demands of their altered circumstances with courage and dignity. Their protectors bound far away to posts of duty, these mothers of the South, so remarkable but a few short months ago for luxurious indolence, labor uncomplainingly from daylight to darkness, in the drudgery of their servantless homes, and devoting hours of the night to the service of their beloved one in the field, toil far into the morning at the needle or the wheel. The bloody deaths of their husbands rend their hearts with anguish, but do not disturb the constancy of their enthusiasm. The sight of their sons, fainting and mutilated, wrings from their souls cries of agony, but never words of submission.

"My Yankee friends," writes a lady of Mississippi, "sent the widow (as they designate me) word that instead of clothing, feeding or sheltering the rebels, they would give me enough to do to attend to my family—that they had reduced me to poverty. My reply was, 'that if that was true, and it was known to my rebel boys, I would soon have wealth untold. Thank God, *they have never yet wrung a tear from me*."

In New Orleans, crushed though they might have been supposed to be by the infamous edict of Butler and the iron *regime* of Banks, the Southern women are still unsubdued.

"Dear husband," writes a woman of Florida, "this leaves me very sick. My health is very bad. The rest of the family are tolerably well. My health is so bad that I wish you to ask your officers to let you come and see me and see a little to your affairs, as my being so sick prevents me from seeing to anything. You know I would not ask you to come if your services were needful now, but as there are no active operations there, I think they could let you come to see me when I am so sick; and I think if you could come here there is a prospect of your taking up some of the deserters that are killing up the stock. I never would ask you, or one of my people, to come home when there is a prospect of there being any service for them to do for their country. *I would make any sacrifice for my country, if it was to give my own life to save it.* Come if possible. May God bless and protect you, is the prayer of your wife!"

Virginia, behind none of the Confederate States in the loftiness of the spirit with which she breasts the bloody encounter, presents a case like that of the Floridian wife. Her son now a prisoner of war, her husband an exile from his home for two years, she herself caring for her little household within the enemy's lines, a Virginia matron writes as follows:

"If it were possible, I should like you to be at home; but I do not want you or O—— ever to give up the struggle for liberty and our rights. If your salary fail to pay your board, go at something else for the Confederacy. I will try and contrive a way to clothe you. I would love to be with you, but do not expect now, in these times. I wish O—— was at home—I mean in his company; but I would rather he would be held a prisoner for the war than have him at home dodging his duty, as some do. I am proud to think every man of my little family is in the army. If I *have* but two they are at their posts of duty."

"There is nothing," says a correspondent of an abolition journal, writing of the Southern ladies, "nothing they will not surrender with a smile—the gemmed ring, the diamond bracelet, the rich wardrobe. They cut up rich carpets for soldiers' blankets without a sigh; they take the fine linen from their persons for bandages. When four hundred of Longstreet's men came up to Nashville prisoners of war, about the roughest, dirtiest looking set of fellows the sun ever shone on, and a flight of stairs in the building they occupied fell, killing and wounding a large number of them, you should have seen the fair young traitresses come forth from the old aristocratic mansions, bearing restoratives and delicacies in their hands, mingling in the dingy crowd, wiping away the blood with their white handkerchiefs, and uttering words of cheer; should have seen them doing this with hundreds of Union soldiers all around, and smiling back on the rough blackguards of rebels as they left. But in all there was a defiant air in their humanity strange to see. Of a truth, they carried it off grandly. And about all these girls were in mourning for dead rebels—brothers, lovers, friends, whom these same girls had ensnared into treason and driven into rebellion, and billowed all the South with their graves; and the least they could do was to wear black for them and flaunt black from the window blinds. *Clothed be their souls in black.*"—*Rich'd Examiner.*

A Compliment to the North Carolina Soldiers.—A minister, who has recently returned from a visit to the army of Northern Virginia, gives the following: He called at the house of a gentleman, stating his name, profession and place of residence, and soliciting food and shelter for the night. The reply was highly honorable to our brave soldiers. "Even if I could turn away a preacher," said the gentleman, "I could not refuse to take in a North Carolinian. When the soldiers from your State were encamped on my premises, they committed no depredations. I missed no poultry, hogs or cattle, and though my fences were much nearer than the woods, they invariably left my fences uninjured. I need not tell you that I have received different treatment from the soldiers of other States; nor can I ever forget the gallant North Carolinians." This is indeed a high compliment to our brave boys, from one who has a right to speak, and we hope they will never prove unworthy of the reputation which they have earned.—*Bib. Recorder.*

The Currency Bill.—The bill, it is said, proposes to reduce the redundant currency by compulsory funding and heavy taxation. Treasury notes now outstanding are to be fundable, for the first month after the passage of the act, in six per cent. bonds; the second month after in five per cent., and so on; and all those not funded before the first day of next December, shall be not only no longer fundable, but shall be repudiated and decared of no value.

It is reported that in the matter of taxation the bill cuts deep, the tax on the value of all personal property being ten per cent.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Collection of the Tax in Kind.—The President has transmitted to Congress a communication furnishing information relative to the collection and distribution of the tax in kind, from which we have obtained some details of interest.

The value of the aggregate tax collected thus far, estimated according to the rates established in Virginia, believed to be lower than in any other State, is $5,169,087 28. The value of the tax collected in Virginia is $732,290 99; in North Carolina, $948,225 39; in South Carolina, $202,021 23; in Georgia, $999,200 79; in Alabama, $1,222,063 76; in Mississippi, $526,354 31; in Florida, $351,090 39; in Tennessee, $16,959 02.

The expenses of the collection thus far in Virginia is 2 8-10 per cent. on the value of the whole tax collected; leaving a net value of 7 2-10 after deducting all expenses, including rent, erection of buildings, transportation, hire of laborers, &c.

Of the tax collected thus far are 821,125 bushels of corn; 271,419 bushels of wheat; 104,350 bushels of oats, 10,501 bushels of rye; 55,145 pounds of rice, and 67,179 pounds of wool.

There have been issued to the army 261,947 bushels of corn; 164,879 wheat; 55,874 oats; 3,783 rye; 19,711 lbs. rice, and 20,353 lbs. wool.

The Quartermaster General recommends that hereafter farmers hand the tax fifteen miles, and that they be paid for it. The law requires that they shall haul it only eight miles, and allows no compensation. The returns from no State are complete, but the foregoing will afford an idea of the operation of the law.—*Richmond Whig.*

Gen. Bragg, it is stated in the Selma "Mississippian," is about to take a command in that State.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, of Brain fever, Jan'y 15, 1864, on his way home from hospital No. 7, Raleigh, N. C., private Albert Sparks, Co. F, 66th N. C. T. This has death once more dipped his finger in supernal light and written upon the brow of one of our best soldiers, "Thou art mine," and Albert now sleeps in a soldier's grave. In behalf of the company, I tender the bereaved family their deepest sympathies, for Albert was a good, generous boy, and has served his country faithfully for nearly two years. FRANK.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—I think when a gentleman has done so much for the Southern cause as Mr. Daniel Freeman, that he should be known to the public. He sold hundreds of bushels of Corn last year to volunteers' wives for $1 per bushel, and Flour at one-third of the market price; this year he is selling his flour at ten cents per pound to soldiers' families. He also has given away thousands in many ways since the war began. He resides near Albemarle, Stanly County.

Jan'y 1864. S.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

FORT HOLMES, Bald Head Island, N. C., Jan. 18.

Messrs Editors:—This place was occupied permanently by Confederate troops last September. Many changes have taken place on the Island since that period. Dense forests of cedar, live oak and palmetto have been cut down, and formidable batteries erected in the places where they stood. Col. J. J. Hedrick, who was recently appointed Colonel of the 40th N. C. Reg't, is in command of the Island. None can doubt his skill and energy as an Engineer, when they view the fortifications here and remember the short time in which they were erected. Bald Head Island (formerly called Smith's) was a strip of main land prior to the existence of New Inlet, which was formed many years ago. The growth on the Island is varied. The live oaks, cedars, ragged palmettoes, beautiful magnolias, and other evergreens, present a fine scene in winter. A blockade runner [the Advance] is stranded on the main bar about two miles from here. The cargo will be saved and possibly the vessel. The blockading fleet at this port generally numbers from fifteen to twenty vessels, most of them fast sailing, carrying excellent guns, and it is surprising that so many blockade runners escape their vigilance and go and come in safety. The health of the soldiers here is generally good. The "Scotch Greys" are in fine health and spirits, notwithstanding the cold rainy weather and leaky old tents. C. D.

From Northern Virginia.—ORANGE C. H., Jan 22.—Eight yankee prisoners, captured by a squad of the 6th Virginia Cavalry, under Lieut. Stringfellow, near Warrenton, have reached here.

A flag of truce was sent to the enemy on Monday, asking permission for the family of Gov. Smith to come from Warrenton into our lines. An answer was received yesterday refusing permission.

Five corps of the enemy's infantry, except guards for the bridges, are lying around Culpeper C. H.

From East Tennessee.—RUSSELLVILLE, Jan. 21.—143 yankees, captured in a recent skirmish, were sent forward to-day. They state that Col Tom Vincent, of the 9th Kentucky (Federal) cavalry, was shot and killed by Major W T Bradley and two other officers of the same regiment, a few days since, for cursing the policy of arming the negroes. He said he would shoot the first negro he saw with a sword.

Longstreet Advancing.—The Bristol Gazette of the 21st states that on Friday last the enemy designed an attack on Gen Longstreet in his quarters near Morristown, but he ever having a watchful eye, discovered their design and marched out to meet them. He skirmished with them several hours Friday and then fell back several miles. On Saturday he again skirmished with them and drove them back a short distance. It was thought by all that a general engagement would take place on Sunday—Gen. Ransom's forces having been ordered up from Rogersville on Saturday—but the enemy "smelt a rat" and commenced retreating. Longstreet pursued and skirmished with them until they retreated to Strawberry Plains, where they are now in their fortifications. It is said that our loss during the three days skirmishing was very small, but that the enemy suffered considerably.

The small pox is raging terribly at Knoxville among the Yankees and negroes—there being 600 cases in the city.

Re-Enlistments.—The following telegraphic dispatch, says the Richmond Sentinel, was received yesterday, by Senators Henry and Haynes, of Tennessee:

DALTON, January 9, 1861.—My brigade unanimously passed the following resolution this evening:

Resolved, That we the officers and soldiers of Bate's brigade, do, to-day, agree to enlist for the war, determined never to lay down our arms until our homes are rescued from the enemy and the Confederacy permanently established among the nations of the earth.

WILLIAM B. BATE.

From Johnston's Army.—We are gratified to learn that several other brigades of the army of Tennessee have followed the example of Gen. Bate's brigade already reported and enlisted for the war.

The wounded at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, absentees and stragglers, are returning to their posts, and the army is represented to be in a splendid condition and high spirits.—*Rich. Whig.*

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, in Bladen county, N. C., by Rev. Dr. Deems, on the 20th inst., THOMAS S. WHITTED, Esq., and Miss LIZZIE M. CROMARTIE, daughter of Duncan Cromartie, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, on the 17th inst., Mrs ELLEN McINTYRE, aged 75 years.

In Wilmington, on the 21st inst., Mr. JOHN H. THOMPSON, in the 58th year of his age.

At Fair Bluff, N. C., on the night of the 21st inst., JOHN B. QUINCE, aged 34 years.

Died, in Robeson county, on the 9th of Jan'y 1864, Lieut. Lemuel F. Andrews, aged 34 years. Lieut. Andrews was highly respected by all who became acquainted with him, for he was a man of sterling worth and integrity. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church. He has left an almost disconsolate wife and three small children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and an affectionate parent. A. B.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 25.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 2 75 to 3 00. Pork 2 00 to 2 50. Lard 2 50.
Beef 60 to 75 cts. per lb.
Beeswax 2 50. Butter 3 50 4 00.
Cotton 1 25 to 1 35. Coffee 10 00 to 12 50.
Cotton Yarn—$10 to $30 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples and Peaches 75 to 1 00.
Eggs 1 50 to 1 75 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $6 to $6 per lb.
Flour $110 to $115
Flaxseed 5 00 to 6 00 per bu.
Fodder 10 00. Hay 8 00. Shucks 6 00 to 7 00.
Grain—Corn $13 to $15. Wheat 20 00. Rye 15 00.
Oats 8 00. Peas 12 00.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 4 50 to 5 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 00 to 3 50.
Leather—Upper 12 50 per lb., Sole $10.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 50 00. Apple and Peach Brandy 50 00.
Molasses 12 50 to 17 50.
Nails 2 50 to 3 50 per lb.
Onions 10 00 to 12 50 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $7 50 per bushel; sweet 6 00.
Rice 60 cts. Sugar 4 00.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4 4 Sheetings 1 00 to 3 50.
Salt 15 00 to 17 50 per bushel.
Tallow 2 50. Wool $4 to $6.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

The undersigned Physicians will have to charge after this date double their last published rates.

Those who will pay their bills with the means of subsistence at prices which ruled before the war will be charged according to their old established rates.

B. W. ROBINSON.
T. D. HAIGH.
W. C. McDUFFIE.
H. A. McSWAIN.
JAS. A. MacRAE.
K. A. BLACK.

Jan'y 20, 1864. 1300 2tpd

WANTED,

A BOY to act as servant in camp. I will pay good wages. W. T. ANDERSON,
Jan'y 25 1300 2 pd Lt. Co. A. 5th N. C. T.

Negro Girl at Auction.

ON Thursday the 28th inst., will be sold at Auction, 1 Likely NEGRO GIRL, aged 11 years;
1 do do do do 14 do.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
Jan'y 23, 1864 1t

For Sale,

AT public Auction, on Saturday next will be sold at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, a valuable NEGRO MAN. A. M. CAMPBELL.
Jan'y 23. 1300-2t

FOR RENT.

THE OFFICE on Old street lately occupied by Dr. McSwain. Apply to
Jan'y 25 1tpd C. E. LEETE.

NOTICE.

I HAVE half dozen good HICKORY BUGGIES to trade for provisions. A. A. McKETHAN
Jan'y 23, 1864 1300-3tpd

County Salt.

THE District Commissioners will call and receive SALT for their Districts.
P. F. ALDERMAN, Com'r.
Jan'y 23 1tpd

For Hire.

ANY person wishing to hire a likely young NEGRO MAN, will apply to me.
MARY ANN EVANS. Ex'x.
Jan'y 22, 1864 1300-2tpd

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Jan'y 21st, 1864.

* * * * * *

THE annexed Order is published for the information of all concerned. The requirements of this order will be rigidly enforced in every particular.

PETER MALLETT,
1300:15thF] Col. Cond'g Cons. N. C.

ADJUTANT & INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Jan. 9, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

I. The following Acts of Congress and Regulations are published for the information of all persons concerned therein:

ACTS.

An Act to prevent the Enlistment or Enrollment of Substitutes in the Military Service of the Confederate States.

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permited or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service, nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted, or enrolled in the military service of the Confederate States." [Approved December 28th, 1863.]

An Act to put an end to the Exemption from Military Service, of those who have heretofore furnished Substitutes.

Whereas, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:

"The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That no person shall be exempted from military service, by reason of his having furnished a substitute; but this act shall not be so construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have, nevertheless, furnished substitutes." [Approved January 5th, 1864.]

II. Persons rendered liable to military service by operation of the preceding acts, are placed on the same footing with all others hitherto held liable by Acts of Congress.

III. Persons herein rendered liable to military service are required to report as volunteers or conscripts, without delay, to the enrolling officers; and all who delay beyond the 1st of February 1864, will be considered as having renounced the privilege of volunteering, and held for assignment according to law.

IV. Enrolling officers will proceed, as rapidly as practicable, in the enrollment of persons herein made liable to military service. Previous to enrollment as conscripts, all such persons will be allowed to volunteer in companies in service on the 16th April 1862: *provided*, the company chosen does not at the time of volunteering reach the maximum number allowed; and upon such company being selected, the volunteer will receive from the enrolling officer a certificate to the effect that he has so volunteered; and no volunteer will be received into any company except on such certificate. Persons who fail to make their selection at the time of enrollment, will be assigned according to existing regulations.

V. Persons who report to the enrolling officers will be enrolled, and may be allowed a furlough of ten days before reporting to the camp of instruction.

VI. All persons, whether volunteers or conscripts under this order, will pass through the camp of Instruction of the State to which they belong, and be forwarded thence to the companies which are selected, or to which they may be assigned.

VII. The Bureau of Conscription is charged with adopting proper regulations for the enforcement of this order.

VIII. All exemptions heretofore granted are subject to revision, under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription; and if found to be improper or unauthorized by law, will be revoked.

By order. S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

NOTICE.

TO THE TAX PAYERS OF HARNETT CO.:

THE Collector, with the Assessors, will be at Lillington on MONDAY the 15th, Tuesday 16th, Wednesday 17th, and Thursday 18th days of FEBRUARY, for the purpose of listing the Income Tax and all other Taxes due at this time. The Collector will be present for the purpose of collecting the Income Tax and all Taxes due up to this date. The following instructions from the Commissioner of Taxes will assist the Tax payers in making their List.

C. C. BARBEE, Tax Collector.
JOHN GREEN,
B. F. SHAW, } Assessors.
Jan'y 19, 1864 1300*3t

The following additional instructions in reference to income Tax will be observed by Collectors and Assessors of Confederate taxes:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF TAXES,
Richmond, Dec. 23d, 1863.

1. The income of farmers and planters derived from the sale of products not taxed in kind and produced by themselves, will be liable to tax without any deduction, provided their taxable income, from all sources, is more than $500. If a farmer or planter has no other taxable income than that derived from the sale of poultry, mutton, butter, eggs, and other of his products not taxed in kind, and such income does not amount to more than $500 during the calender year, such farmer or planter will not be subject to any income tax.

2. If the producer sells during the calender year 1863, products which were produced prior to this year, such produce will be considered as capital on hand on the 1st day of January, 1863, and any advance on that capital is income of 1863. Take cotton for instance: if the value of cotton on hand on the 1st day of January, 1863, (in the hands of the producer,) be deducted from the sales of it during the year, the balance will be income. If the cotton sold was held by the seller on the 1st of July, and he paid the tax of eight per cent., he should be allowed to deduct this, as well as other expenses incurred on it during the year 1863, from the proceeds of sale, and the balance will be the net income subject to the tax.

3. Where real property, purchased prior to 1863, has been improved by the erection of buildings, mills, factories, or other machinery attached to the freehold, the property shall be valued with reference to the 1st day of January 1863, and the valuation at that date shall be deducted from the proceeds of its sale during said year, and the balance shall be deemed net profits upon the same which are to be taxed as income. But if no improvements have been made of the character mentioned, upon real property so purchased, the actual prime cost only shall be deducted, and the balance shall be profits to be taxed.

4. If the real property sold during the year 1863, was inherited by the seller, or acquired otherwise than by purchase, its value on the 1st day of January 1863 shall be deducted from the proceeds of sale, and the balance shall be taxed as profits.

5. All produce, slaves, or other personal property, sold during the year 1863, produced by the seller or acquired otherwise than by purchase, shall be estimated and valued with reference to its value on the 1st day of Jan'y 1863, and the valuation thus made shall be deducted from the gross proceeds of its sale, and the seller shall be required to pay tax on the balance as income. In estimating the profits on all produce, slaves, or other personal property, purchased prior to the 1st of January, 1863, or since, and sold during said year, the prime cost and such other items as are allowed by law shall be deducted from the gross sales, and the balance shall be taxed as income.

6. All valuations required in ascertaining and assessing income tax shall be made in Confederate notes.

THOMPSON ALLAN,
Commissioner of Taxes.

Approved:
C. G. MEMMINGER,
Secretary of the Treasury. 1t

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date I will charge Two Dollars per mile and other charges in the same proportion for Medical services until the condition of the currency will justify lower or demand higher rates of charge, of which due notice will be given.

ALLEN McLENNAN
Rush's Mills, N. C. Jan'y 20, 1864 1300*2tpd

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 26th of December last, my negro boy JOHN TAYLOR. Said boy is about 17 years of age, very black, has a very good set of teeth. He represents himself as being the son of Wm. John Jackson's Allen, which is the case; he also says he is owned by Daniel Lambert, and sometimes says he belongs to James J. Lane. Said boy was in Fayetteville a few days since; he stated there that he was sent to work on the fortifications, which is not the case. As he is my property I will pay the above reward for his delivery to me in Randolph county, Brush Creek P. O., or his confinement in any Jail so that I get him again. I fear he is making his way to the yankees. GEO. W. DORSETT
Jan'y 20, 1864 1300 2tpd

Hawks's History of North Carolina.

SOME copies of this work on hand, at same prices as before the war, viz: for the 2 vols. in full sheep 4 50; cloth $4; vol. 1 in half calf 1 75. (sems of vol. 2 of that binding on hand.) When to be sent by mail, 1 25 to be added. B. J. HALE & SONS.
Jan'y 1864.

Mt. Vernon Female Seminary.

THE 2d Session will commence the 15th of FEBRUARY and continue 20 weeks.

Tuition in English Branches	$50 00
" " Music and Painting, (each,)	40 00
School Room expenses	3 00

Board $400 per session. If paid in provisions at old prices $50. All of Tuition and one half of Board required in advance. Each pupil will furnish her own towels, one pair sheets, one pair pillow cases, one counterpane or quilt and a drinking cup.

Rev. WM. HOOPER,
T. C. HOOPER, } Principals.

Address St. Lawrence P. O, Chatham county.
Jan'y 12. 97 6w
Wilmington Journal copy one week.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, DIST. CAPE FEAR,
Wilmington, N. C., March 16th, 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Engineer Department, for services of slaves employed as laborers on the *land defences* near Wilmington, N. C., that the undersigned is authorized and prepared to pay the same at his office, on the second floor of the building next above Meares' Drug Store, Market Street.

☞ Persons executing Powers of Attorney will observe the following form—their signatures, in all cases, to be witnessed by two witnesses and signed in duplicate, or they may be witnessed before a Justice of the Peace or Clerk of any Court.

FORM OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

I, —— of ——, do hereby appoint —— of —— my true and lawful Agent to sign receipts for, and receive payment of all moneys due to me by the Engineer Department of the Confederate States of America, for the services of my slaves employed as laborers on the land defences at ——, during the month of ——, 186

Witness my hand and seal at ——, the —— day of ——, 186

(Signed in duplicate.)

—— [Seal.]

Witnesses,

——

——

The signatures of colored persons should be witnessed by three witnesses.

There must be separate duplicate Powers of Attorney for each month. Blank forms can be had upon application at this office.

W. H. JAMES, Capt

From the N. C. Christian Advocate.

BE NOT DISCOURAGED.

Discouragements come to us often without our seeking. Gloom casts its shadows over us, often when no cloud passes between us and the sun. And frequently, despondency seizes upon our hearts, when no adequate cause can be assigned for it. Sinners have no help for this. To cure it, they close their eyes and rush on. But God's people have a present remedy for discouragement and gloom. Their feet need not slide, and the Word of God standeth sure.

It is not a little remarkable, that without any material change in the aspect of our national affairs recently, there appears unfortunately to be settling down upon all classes, to a greater or less degree, the spirit of discouragement, not hitherto felt. It is vain to say that there is *no cause* for this. But we ask, is the cause, or are the combination of causes, sufficient to produce this? We think not.

Peradventure we begin to see our real condition more vividly than heretofore—to feel the pressure of scarceness—of our limited and hampered resources—to feel the power and wrath of our enemy, more than formerly. But to our mind, we are beleaguered with no difficulties which we ought not to have looked for—no surroundings which might not have been anticipated, if we had exercised a little forecaste. We have not yet reached the full measure of conflict and difficulty we may expect. By degrees, Providence is putting us and our principles to the severest test, that we may learn endurance. What God has in store for us, either of blessing or cursing, has not yet been fully developed.

But shall we sit down and repine and grow feebler from stark fear and inaction? Shall we furl our sails and take our berths, and let the ship drive upon the boulders ahead, because the storm is high and raging? Never! No, never! Let the cry, sharp and shrill, from stern to forecastle be heard, "All hands on deck!" It is high time we had played the part of men, fully alive to our responsibilities and destiny.

What greater discouragements have we than our fathers had in the seven years' struggle? What heavier burdens have we to bear, than others before us have shouldered and borne successfully? What hardships have we encountered more than others have endured? Have we suffered, do not our sins merit it? Are we weighed down, do we not deserve it at the hands of an insulted Jehovah?

Perhaps our self confidence, our vaunting pride, our ambition to conquer our foe by our own right arm, our waste of resources, our selfish greed of gain, may force us to the brink of the precipice. Not until then, we fear, will we be willing to lean upon God. Perhaps, rather than be overcome, instead of throwing ourselves into the arms of France or all Europe, we may then be willing to cast ourselves upon God implicitly. When we are come to that alternative, then have we strong hope of success.

But can we expect Divine aid unless we become a better people? Can we look for palpable, direct, powerful Divine interference until we put away sin from us? With the coveted Babylonish garment and the golden wedge in the camp, can we prevail against our enemies?

We have a high appreciation of our noble army. We have joined in the adulations so liberally heaped upon it. But it is time we had ceased our vain boasting. What is our noble army worth without God? Our chief commanders and their subordinates, as well as the rank and file, are but as grasshoppers before him. But with all the boasted munificence and self-sacrifice of our people—all of it not a tithe of the sacrifices of our common soldiery—with all the skill and prowess of our leaders and the courage and daring of our men, are there not many Achans both at home and in the field? Are our statesmen and legislators free from the contamination? Are there not thousands among us, who, in spite of our difficulties, have never yet felt one emotion of real patriotism—one genuine impulse to serve God and their country? How many are there who have all along pressed patriotism and duty to God out of the way, that they might gratify their lust for gain, for position and place? While this is so, both among high and low, what can we hope for?

Yet our exigencies, if nothing else, may cure us. When God's goodness fails to lead men to repentance, He does not spare His chastening rod. These exigencies, when they become the more stringent, may after all force us to fall into the hands of God. Shall they lead us by any possible means,—dare we in the face of God, in the face of a gaping world now looking on with intense concern, in the face of posterity, to throw ourselves into the arms of our unrelenting enemy? Can we hope for generosity—justice with him is impossible—can we hope for mercy at his hands? Let the thought be banished. Rather, let us fall into the hands of God.

Let all the people, then, hasten to put away all evil from us. Let our sins be never so dear, still they must be cut off. Surely nothing is so dear as life and liberty. Let us bewail and abandon our sins, and close in with God. When this people shall enter on the purpose as one man, to be free in God's strength—when they cast their idols to the winds, and take the Lord Jehovah for their God, then may they hope for deliverance. Our army may be driven into still narrower straits—our enemies like the locusts of Egypt may fill the land, yet when God undertakes our cause, we shall hear as of old, the rustling in the tops of the mulberry trees—terror shall seize our foes and the victory shall be ours.

It is but a solemn mockery of God, to say we are in the *right*, and God is always on the side of right, therefore, He will surely help us, while we hug our sins to our bosoms. God is surely on the side of right. But while He sanctions right principles and a righteous cause, he cannot be on the side of the wrong doer. The history of the world, moreover, does not show that the right side or the righteous cause is always successful. It shows the mournful contrary in too many cases. Right, justice, humanity, all the world over, from the days of Adam to the present time, have been trodden down by the iron heel of the oppressor. They lie suffering and bleeding everywhere. Earth is not always the theatre upon which God vindicates right and justice. We say history proves that right and justice are not always victorious. But history, experience and Divine revelation all attest, *that those who put their trust in God, shall never be confounded or put to shame.*

Beautiful and True.—In a late article in Frazier's Magazine this brief, but beautiful and true, passage occurs:

Education does not commence with the alphabet—it begins with a mother's love; with a father's smile of approbation, or a sign of reproof; with a sister's gentle forbearance; with a handful of flowers in a green and dainty meadow; with bird's nests admired, but not touched with creeping ants, and almost imperceptible enemies; with pleasant walks in shady lanes, and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones and words to nature, to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue and to the source of all good—to God himself.

A duel was fought in Texas between a Mr. S. K. Shott and A. W. Knott. The result was that Knott was shot, Shott was not. Under these circumstances who would not rather be Shott than Knott?

THE YANKEE AND THE COSSACK.

From the (English) Saturday Review.

The great service which a period of commotion renders to the cause of progress is that it forces men honestly to take their sides. In time of peace it is easy to varnish over the baseness of an insincere heart by wordy professions. When no danger presses the tyrant can talk the cant of freedom, the egotist can recite the common-places of patriotism. But the moment of peril, when elevated sentiments exact corresponding sacrifices, tests all such hollow phrases. Men are forced to choose whether they will cleave to the professions they have paraded publicly, or to the feelings they have cherished secretly; and, the alternative once forced upon them, the choice is never doubtful. It is for this cause that troubled times seem more rank with meanness than any other, not because mankind really become worse, but because masks are torn off, and hypocrises become untenable, and human nature stripped fairly naked is not a pleasant spectacle to contemplate. Of course the picture is all the more revolting, the thicker and the fairer the veil by which it was concealed.

It is a gloomy aspect that the Federal States of America have presented during the last three years. For not only has there been a sudden development of blood-thirstiness, rare in these later centuries, and a shameless betrayal of loudly-vaunted principles, but the disclosure has taken place in that which used to be pointed out to us as the chosen Temple of Freedom, the shrine of that true peace which is born of money-making, the Paradise of humanity made perfect by trade. But such spectacles, though repellant, are instructive, and serve to instruct the credulous upon this side of the Atlantic as to the real tenets of certain ostentatious votaries of liberty with whom we have to do at home. The case of Mr. Everett is a measure of the value of the noisy patriotism which has driven on the American people, against their better judgment, into this interminable war. Few voices called so eagerly for slaughter as that of Mr. Everett, and upon few men does so great a responsibility rest for the calamities which have bathed the land in blood. He occupied a position from which he not only need not have awakened the sanguinary passions of his countrymen, but he might have done something to stay them.

One at least of those flowery "orations" might have been employed to remind them of the blessings of peace, and of the curses that follow in the train of war. But to the cause of peace he was not prepared to sacrifice a single iota of influence, a single round of popular applause. What was he prepared to sacrifice to the cause of war? He thought it little that the western farmers should send their sons by tens of thousands to satiate with their lives that reckless lust of empire which he was laboring to dignify as a noble aspiration. His estimate of the value of human blood only began to rise when the conscription called for it his own home. His son was drawn and he refused to let him go. He thus furnished to the world a precise measure of the importance which he attaches to the pretexts of the present war. They were momentous enough to require that all other Americans should bleed for them, except only the family of Everett.

The contrast between the words and the deed was a striking one, and created some sensation in England. But it was not so striking as that of which the mails of the last fortnight have brought us the account. The eager and passionate affection with which, just at the present crisis, the representatives of Russia have been received, not by the mob, but by the rulers of the Federal States, is a revelation of the depths of Yankee feeling for which even those who loved them least were scarcely prepared. That their hearts were receding further and further from freedom, while their lips still muttered its formulas, had long been evident to all dispassionate observers. The readiness with which they admitted the pretension that, in the presence of insurrection, no law was sacred, and no excess of prerogative blameable, betrayed sufficiently how little of the true spirit of liberty had survived in them. But at least it was thought that the mere recollection of what they had once professed might still weigh with them so far as to prevent them from exhibiting any open sympathy with tyranny, except where their own immediate interests were served by it.

The comparison between the Poles and the Confederates, between Mouravieff and Butler, Berg and M'Neill, was certain enough to be drawn for them by their enemies; it seemed hardly necessary that they should draw it for themselves if only for the sake of the sympathisers who were upholding their cause in England, and who still had some liberal decencies to maintain, they were bound at least to show a decorous reserve in their new taste for strong Government. But the revolution of feeling among them is so complete that they have not only ceased to put forward the doctrines which it was once necessary to profess in America, but they seem altogether to have forgotten that such doctrines were ever avowed. Mayor Opdyke and Secretary Seward write as if their own antecedents and the antecedents of their country had entirely passed away from their memories. They appear to have no conception that they are living in the country which recognised Hungary in the very outset of its struggle, which received and feted Kossuth, which paid court to Garibaldi. It has all passed away like a dream.

They may have professed to sympathize with rebels once, but that was before they had rebels of their own. They may have extended a hand to struggling nationalities in past time, but that was only when they could embarrass an antagonist or a rival by doing so. Now they look upon matters in a different light. Experience has taught them the meaning and importance of ideas upon which they may have idly cast discredit in times gone by. They perfectly understand the value of a state of siege, and the uses of an arbitrary conscription, and the service which an unlimited power of arrest may render to a tottering Government, and the luxury which is felt by thoroughgoing partisans in insulting disaffected women. They now understand, what they were slow to comprehend before, that when the lust for territorial expansion has become a master passion, it is compatible with no remnant of human pity. Those who covet the rule of continents, and reck not of the enmity of the populations who inhabit them, must not flinch at the sight of human suffering, or shrink from the guilt of wholesale carnage.

Russia and the Federal States are the only two countries in the world in which this mania has possessed the souls of the population, and thrusts out every better and softer feeling. In both the misery of whole nations trampled under foot, the sacrifice of freedom at home, the loss of esteem and character abroad, are counted as nothing in comparison with the one great object of ambition. The desolation of territories, and the extinction of vast masses of human beings, are a cheap price in the eyes of the Eastern Autocrat and the Western Republic, to pay for extended empire. In both there is a pretence of higher motives. The Russians profess a special care for the orthodox religion, and extirpate Catholics in its name. The yankees affect a sudden enthusiasm for negro freedom, and massacre whole populations of white men in its behalf. But in each the crusade is a hollow pretence; in each the greed of empire is the one motive to which every human sympathy and every divine law is compelled to bend. It is little wonder that those whose national aims are so marvelously similar, and who are at the same moment compelled to defy the reprobation of the rest of the civilized world, should be led both by feeling and policy to draw nearer to each other.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROCKINGHAM, Jan'y 9, 1864.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I ask a place in the columns of your valuable journal for a partial discussion of the very important question briefly touched upon in your issue of the 4th inst. as to the power of the Confederate Congress to call back into the public service those who have furnished substitutes.

No one, I think, will deny that if Congress possesses the power, the exigencies of the country imperiously demand its exercise. To show that it has the power is the object of this communication.

I admit in the outset that the constitution confers upon that body no power to "impair" the obligation of a contract, but I will try to show that the exemption claimed by the principals referred to rests not upon a contract proper, within its constitutional meaning, but upon a "privilege," or an indulgence, and that such should be recalled, in what you have most appropriately denominated "a case of governmental life and death."

The contract alluded to was purely and solely of a "civil" character, those arising between man and man, and those in which pecuniary value was involved. That this is so, the very fact that the word "contract" was used sufficiently establishes; for the word itself presupposes a *consideration* in value, or in natural affection, with the degrees of relationship established to give it efficacy and make it binding.

Such must be the circumstances under which the main contracting party acts, or the act itself is invalid, a mere *"nudum pactum,"* a naked agreement.

I hope to show that the exemption claimed by the principals referred to is not only wanting in the main and essential element of a contract, viz: *a consideration*, but that it sustained by the Courts, which I have no idea they will be, they will have to run counter to their own decisions involving the same principle, as well as numerous decisions of the Judiciary of other States, as is well known to the profession.

You will of course understand me as alluding to decisions made not only by our Judges but by those of other States, as to the question "whether a legislative body could rightfully impose restrictions on a Bank already incorporated."

There has been no decision in so many words, of a case similar to the one now at issue, for the simple reason that it is the first time the question has arisen either under the old or new government; but the *principle* upon which this case turns has been well established by co-ordinate branches of both.

But to return to the question of the Bank. The Supreme Court of N. Carolina, in the case of the Bank of Fayetteville, as to issuing small notes, has said that a legislative body can impose restrictions, even after a Bank has been chartered. And they have given the best of reasons why they could and should do so, and the reasons assigned are that "State necessity" demanded it.

Such a decision would not have been made by the learned Jurists referred to if there had been any "contract" which the constitution had declared should remain inviolate, and yet it is easy to show that in all the essential elements of a contract, the act referred to was more of a contract proper than was the enactment now under discussion.

The State act, like the Confederate act, had parties, but then there was a divergence in a most important particular, for in the Confederate enactment there was an entire absence of any the least *consideration*, whereas (if I mistake not) the Bank *paid* a bonus at the time the charter was obtained.

Again, to show that the decision of the Judiciary of N. Carolina was not a novel one, but that it was in the most perfect accordance with decisions again and again made by other States, I will mention a precisely analagous case.

In 1805 the Penobscot Bank was incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts; the penalty for a failure to redeem its notes was 6 per cent. In 1809 the Banking institutions of that State suspended, and the Legislature of that year imposed 2 additional per cent. per month upon all Banks failing to redeem their notes on demand. A case was made up; the counsel for the Bank denied the constitutionality of the act of 1809, contending that it "impaired the obligation of a contract;" but what said the court? "The incorporation of a Banking Company was a *privilege* conferred by the Legislature;" that punctuality and promptness in meeting every demand on such an institution was essential to its existence, and a failure in this respect was such a *public inconvenience* as authorized the additional 2 per cent. complained of.

The names of the parties I have forgotten, but will further state that the books of the profession are filled with similar decisions, as is well known to every lawyer.

But it has been said, that admitting the enactment was only an "agreement," should not even agreements bind honorable men? and was not the plighted faith of the government pledged to carry it out?

To the first interrogatory I answer, undoubtedly they should, *unless* intervening circumstances interpose, which go plainly to show that the agreement would not have been made if the circumstances had been foreseen. (I speak here of an agreement without any the least consideration, simply *"ex gratia."*)

To the second interrogatory, if not already disposed of, I answer, no.

Let us try it by this test: A promises B, that on a given day he will loan him his horse. B makes all the necessary arrangements for his journey, and with urgent business on hand asks its performance; but he is disappointed; and why? Because in the mean time A's family was taken sick, and a physician must be sent for. The non-performance of the agreement was justifiable; and why? Because it was with A a case of the greatest emergency.

The government "agrees" with this principal that he may put in a substitute and obtain a discharge; the exempt claims, that the discharge was final, but the government says, not so, for *since* your discharge, the life or death of the body politic is most imminently at issue in the war I am now prosecuting for your independence. At the time I entered into the agreement I had no idea that this war would assume such gigantic proportions, still less did I suppose that it would be prosecuted on the part of the enemy with such a malignant and fiendish hate. I must not only revoke the indulgence given, by calling you back into the service of your country, but I must likewise keep the substitute himself. Who is there that does not say, (in the case put,) that the government as well as the individual has been released by the force of overpowering circumstances from carrying out the "agreement?"

The question then simply turns upon whether it in reality be a case of "political life or death," as you have most appropriately denominated it. To argue this, and attempt to prove it such, would be an insult to the understanding of your readers, for it is becoming more and more apparent every day.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

YANKEE ATROCITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We publish below, from the New York Daily News, an account of Gen. Wild's late raid through the counties of Currituck, Camden and Pasquotank, North Carolina. It will be found that our accounts of his infamous proceedings, had as they were, were considerably underdrawn, and told but half of the truth. We invite the attention of the reader to this account:

NORFOLK, Dec. 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New York News:

The policy of Gen. Naglee, during his brief military rule over the citizens of Norfolk and vicinity, was marked by so many courtesies and kind acts, that it was apparent to the most casual observer, had he remained to have controlled this department six months longer, four-fifths of our population would, under his mild, beneficent sway, long since have earnestly arrayed themselves on the side of his Government. The grateful results of the law of kindness were everywhere made manifest. Order sprang out of chaos. No man appealed to him in vain who had grievances to be redressed. Persons and property were held inviolate, except for pressing military purposes; and justice was administered with an even hand to the loyal and disloyal alike, according to their respective deserts. The most humble, without being kept waiting at the door by official menials, had a ready audience; and the machinery of Government moved on, as by clock-work. Indeed, such was the ascendancy acquired over the people that upon his removal many hot-headed secessionists declared they were rejoiced at the contemplated change, because he was fast insinuating himself into the good graces of our people; making them feel that the government, of which he was the honored representative, still cherished for her erring sons a feeling of parental kindness.

But Mr. Lincoln, or his advisers, grown drunk with power, spirited away this good man, to make room for another, and now what is our condition? I speak it in plain truth. I speak it as Union men from the beginning speak it. It is a Reign of Terror. Gen. Wild seems to be independent of Gen. Barnes, who, we believe, if he had the power, would deal kindly and gently with us, reports only to General Butler. He has visited the surrounding country with fire and sword, literally so, and far beyond the Federal lines devastated whole provinces; and threatens that this is only the beginning of that terrible vengeance which he purposes to call down upon the heads of defenceless women and children.

In the county of Pasquotank, North Carolina, 40 miles from Norfolk, he hung Daniel Bright at his own house, because it was believed he was attached to an organized, commissioned guerilla company. He seized more than 100,000 dollars worth of personal property in the adjoining counties; stripped the farmers of every living thing, and brought it all away, leaving hundreds of inhabitants without a pound of meat or a peck of meal.

Many of these people, to my knowledge, were loyal, and had been so for months; suffering for this loyalty persecution from their own people. They had certificates of protection from the former commandants of this post; and no man questioned their good faith. When he took the property of Mr. Morrisetts, of Camden county, North Carolina, he interposed his certificate of loyalty; Gen. Wild paused for a moment, took the property, however, promising to return it when he reached Norfolk. The old man followed him to this city, and again pressed to his attention his promise and the shield of a Government manifesto, but in vain. The gentleman flatly told him this property belonged to his negroes, and his loyalty did not protect him. I saw the tear gush from the old man's eye as he turned away, muttering in the anguish of his broken heart, "I am a ruined man; my children are beggars."

Negroes were permitted to curse and abuse defenceless ladies, to strip them of their jewelry and clothing, and offer them indignities which would offend delicacy to repeat. A small Confederate force captured two of his negroes in a skirmish, and for this he outraged all the laws of civilized war. He arrested two ladies of high character, permitted a brutal negro soldier to tie them hand and foot, (as I believe and am credibly informed,) and kept them in this condition for two days and nights; brought them to Norfolk, and now keeps them confined in a close room. These he holds as hostages for the return of his negroes. He visited the farm of Mr. Gregory, an old man of seventy odd years of age, who I feel certain never took any part in this war—set fire to his dwelling and outhouses, of immense value, and burned them to the ground; stripped him of all his personal estate, and brought him a prisoner to Norfolk. The old man, bowed under the weight of many years, infirm in health, weeps in sorrow on his sad and melancholy fate, declaring before God and man, he never had raised his hand in aid of this unholy war. He, also, is held as a hostage. I am ready to exclaim, with Madam Roland, Oh! Liberty, how many crimes have been committed in thy name.

You will ask me who is Gen. Wild? I answer, God knows! Whence or where he came, or what his lineage, the future must disclose. His history is faintly written here in atrocities that make the blood run cold. Whatever else he purposes is not for me to say. You will inquire further, does Gen. Butler give his countenance to these acts of inhumanity? I answer, in all candor, I believe not. I saw a letter from Gen. Butler directing Gen. Wild to make no arrests without specific charges; the prisoners to be sent immediately to Gen. Getty for investigation; to seize no property unless under military necessity. Notwithstanding, however, these express orders, the property has not been returned—the prisoners are still in jail. The truth is, each superior officer, including the Provost Marshal, seems to be independent in his sphere of action, and each, Gen. Barnes excepted, assumes to play the petty tyrant, and lords it, unchecked, over a defenceless people.

Our only hope, now, is in Gov. Pierpont. He has been sent for to stay the hand of rapine and violence. Can he do it? We shall see. In the meantime, unless I am crushed beneath the despot's tread, you shall hear from your correspondent again.

Salt! Salt!! Salt!!!

THE Subscriber will sell five hundred bushels SALT at ten dollars per Bushel, 75 per cent on cost, for cash or barter in corn and wheat, at Shallotte, Brunswick County. JOSEPH C BROOKS

November 16. 81*11tpd

Equity Sale of Land.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity at Fall Term of Bladen Superior Court, 1863, I will sell to the highest bidder at the Court House in Elizabethtown on the first Monday in February 1864, the following LANDS, viz:

1100 acres belonging to the estate of James Robeson, dec'd, lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, joining the lands of W. N. Whitted, Peter Monroe, J. Cashwell, and others.

Also 427 acres belonging to the Estate of Daniel McMillan, dec'd, lying on the Horse Shoe and Middle Swamp.

Also 1000 acres belonging to the Estate of A. D. Council, dec'd, lying on Saucepan, Frier and Green Swamp, including several tracts.

Also 180 acres belonging to the Estate of Rever Jordon, dec'd, and known as the land purchased from Barnabas Brown. All the above described land will be sold on six months credit for bonds and approved securities.

DAVID LEWIS, C. & M. B.

Jan'y 7, 1864 96-*3tpd

FROM THE NORTH.

Howe's Proposition to Conscribe a Million of Men.—The New York Times, commenting on the bill of Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, to call out a million of men for ninety days, says it would take three months to get a million of men mustered into the service, three months longer to drill and brigade them, and require 36,000 officers, who cannot be found:

"Considering the state of the South, however, it would seem wise for our crusaders to take at least a million of sheep with them to cook as they went along, and it would be well for every man to drive his own animal.

They would be sure to die like cockroaches before they ever got near the enemy. And we need hardly say, that when they did meet him, ten thousand of such troops as Lee or Johnston command would be a match for one hundred thousand of them, and would readily drive that number off the field in utter rout.

The sole result of this "grand uprising" would, therefore, probably be the desolation of some hundred thousand Northern homes, and the leaving down south in the hands of Jefferson Davis's "ragamuffins" one million muskets, one million hats and coats, and pocket handkerchiefs, several hundred tons of pie and hard tack, and we were going to add one million pairs of pantaloons; but, we believe that our fugitives stick to their pantaloons as well as their pantaloons to them, even in the wildest rout. In a word, no force can carry either food or clothing to the Richmond captives except a highly disciplined, well organized and perfectly manageable one, led by able and experienced officers. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs know this, so they will of course not waste much time over the consideration of Mr. Howe's bill."

France and the United States.—In the Senate, on the 11th, Mr. McDougall introduced a joint resolution in relation to the occupation of Mexico, which was referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs:

Resolved, That the occupation of a portion of the territory of the republic of Mexico by the armed forces of the Government of France, with the purpose avowed, by the Government of France, is an act unfriendly to the republic of the United States of America.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it is the duty of the proper department of this government to demand of the government of France the withdrawal of her armed forces from the Mexican territory within a reasonable time.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the event the government of France shall decline or refuse to so withdraw her armed forces, or shall fail to take measures to that effect on or before the 15th day of March next, then it will become the duty of the Congress of the United States of America to declare war against the government of France.

Sale of Confiscated Property.—WASHINGTON, January 11.—At the sale of confiscated property in Virginia to day, Arlington (Gen. Lee's property) was bid in by the Government at $26,800. For this the Government had three or four competitors. The Custis Mill and farm was purchased by M. E. Flannigan at $4,100. There were, in all, thirteen sales, amounting to $50,000.

The Capture of the Living Age.—The Confederate sailing privateer Tuscaloosa, better known as the Conrad, and tender to the Alabama, seems following up the work of her illustrious rival. The American ship Living Age, which has arrived at London from Akyab, reports that on the 18th September, being then in latitude 25° south and longitude 2° east, she was brought to by the Tuscaloosa and declared a prize, but released on giving a bond for $160,000. The Tuscaloosa is in charge of Capt. Low, late of the Alabama, and intended cruising for some time in that position on the lookout for the homeward bound.

Seizure.—On the 2d instant the New York police seized six millions of Confederate Bonds, about one million in Treasury Notes, documents, presses &c., at the office of Winthrop Hilton, No. 11 Spruce Street. Hilton, it is said, had a contract with Mr. Memminger to furnish Bonds.

War.—Hostilities have commenced between the Republic of Ecuador and the United States.

Foreign.—European dates of the 27th have been received. We annex the few items of interest:

Lord Lyons' Prediction.—The Liverpool Post gives prominence to the following paragraph:

"We consider ourselves in a position to state that Lord Lyons, in a despatch to Earl Russell, from Washington, announces that the war will be terminated within the next three months. The Confederates being in the greatest extremities, will have speedily to propose an armistice. In our informant we have the fullest possible confidence. It is possible that Lincoln's proclamation has reference to the facts on which Lord Lyons grounded his conclusion."

Mr. Lincoln's last Message.—The synopsis of Lincoln's message and proclamation, received per Arabia via Halifax, attracted general comment. The London Times looks upon the message as warlike, and says the effect of the whole document, amnesty included, resembles that of the last battle. The offer of peace is on terms that cannot be accepted. The whole question still depends on the fortune of war. It may be gratifying to the North to be formally assured that the Government is strong and successful enough to offer an amnesty. But it is evident that Lincoln anticipates no pacific result; nor does the Secretary of the Treasury, who looks forward still to two years' war expenditures. Commercial circles in New York appear to share his misgivings, the premium on gold having risen under the message.

The Daily News awaits the arrival of the full message before giving an opinion.

The Morning Post thinks Lincoln must be "joking," and says he should have remembered that a Confederate army was encamped within a hundred miles of Washington before he ventured to dictate such terms of amnesty.

The Morning Herald ridicules the proclamation, and denounces the vindictive spirit of the proffered amnesty, which it says offers nothing which could be withheld if the last Southern town had been taken and the last Southern regiment cut to pieces. The real object is to establish a pseudo State government wherever secure foothold can be found.

The Morning Star applauds the honesty of Lincoln, rejoices at his determination to put down slavery, and says his peace overtures to the South are large and liberal.

We learn that when Beast Butler saw the large numbers of men coming forward to take his required oath of allegiance, at Norfolk, he fumed and cursed at a great rate, and abused them most roundly for cowardly traitors to their country. He said he expected and hoped they would refuse to take the oath, and he intended to take their property—for this was what he wanted. The property holders have saved it for the present, but other requirements still more galling and degrading will be exacted of them, and they will have to descend to still lower depths, and after all lose their property—for this is what the yankees are fighting for.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Elizabeth Stilwell, of Henry Co., Ga., celebrated her 99th birthday, a few days since, by spinning eight cuts of thread and reeling it

WAR NEWS.

From Northern Virginia.—The report of the landing of the Yankees in any force at Acquia creek is not confirmed.

The latest news we have from the Northern army is that the Yankees were falling back, after destroying a large amount of property. The jail at the county seat of Westmoreland, in which had been stored a large amount of bacon, was burned with its contents. Richmond C. H. had also been destroyed by fire.

The enemy are said to have landed in Middlesex from gunboats, which had ascended the Rappahannock, and destroyed the provisions of the people. They are following the example of Lord Dunmore, in the Revolution, and of Admiral Cockburn, during the last war with Great Britain, and with the like result exciting the bitter hatred of the people, and branding their names with eternal infamy.—*Rich. Sen.*, 18*th.*

From the Trans-Mississippi.—MOBILE, Jan'y 16.—A special despatch to the Evening News from Summit states that General Taylor was at Alexandria on the 15th fortifying.

From 12,000 to 15,000 troops were encamped at Algiers, supposed to be destined for Mobile. There is a large fleet in the lake for them, waiting for coal. A large number of coal barges have passed down. Five gunboats are at the mouth of Red River.

Our cavalry dashed into Bayou Sara on the 9th, capturing two speculators.

Meadville was sacked, and 20 men captured by 300 yankees from Natchez.

Wirt Adams is pressing the enemy closely at Baton Rouge, near which he captured a Lieutenant and 15 men.

Yankees at Madisonville—Capture of Schooners.—Information has been received at Mobile of the landing of one thousand yankee infantry at Madisonville, on the Pontchartrain coast. Some concluded that it was preliminary to an advance on Mobile, but the papers of that city are of the opinion that their object is to get timber for some military object.

On the night of the 20th ult, Lieut. Sibley, of the 15th Alabama Cavalry, Col. Maury's command, destroyed Toomey's Mills, on Pearl river, and captured and burned two schooners under the guns of Fort Pike, and brought off the crews of both vessels. This was effected without loss on our side.

The Confederate Government and North Carolina.—It having been stated by the enemies of the State and the Confederacy, that North Carolina was clothing her troops and was not promptly paid by the General Government, we took occasion to inquire into the matter, and find that, at the suggestion of the Confederate authorities here, the State made her drafts quarterly instead of at longer periods.

The statement for the quarter ending on the 31st of December 1863 is as follows: The amount has been paid by Major W. W. Pierce, and is in full to date.

We are indebted for this statement to Mr. Ballard, the efficient and gentlemanly disbursing clerk of the department:

Amount of clothing delivered by the State of North Carolina to the Confederate States, through Major W. W. Pierce, Chief Q. M., C. S. Army, Raleigh—in the 4th quarter 1863, commencing 1st O. S. 1863 and ending 31st December 1863:

Jackets 82,882, Pants 11,659, Shirts 89,060, Drawers 19,212, Blankets 17,946, Hats 1849, Shoes 13,184, Socks (pairs) 22,169, Haversacks 2658, Leather (lbs.) 2102.

Amounting in the aggregate to $1,203,144 80.

Raleigh State Journal.

Changes in North Carolina Troops.—Capt. Mark D. Armfield, of Burke county, the senior captain of the Eleventh (Bethel) regiment, died at Johnson's Island, December 3, 1863.

Captain Frank W. Bird, of Bertie, has been promoted to Major of the Eleventh regiment.

Colonel George C. Gibbs, of the forty-second regiment, has resigned.

Colonel Edward Hall, of New Hanover, has resigned the colonelcy of the forty-sixth regiment. Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Saunders, of Rowan, has been promoted to colonel and Major Alexander C. McAlister to lieutenant colonel of the forty-sixth.

Lieut. Col. Samuel H. Walkup, promoted to colonel of the forty-eighth regiment, vice Hill, deceased.

Major Alfred H. Belo, of Forsyth has been promoted to lieutenant colonel of the fifty-fifth regiment, vice Smith, deceased.

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors in Carthage, on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of Jan'y 1864, and Jonesborough on the 29th, to receive the Income Tax due Jan'y 1864, and the Tax due from dealers. Dealers will notice that their Licenses expire on the 31st December 1863, and that they are to return the amount of sales for the last quarter, &c. The Income Tax is payable by each person, joint stock company and corporation, from every employment or business, whether registered or not, in which they may have been engaged, and from every investment of labor, skill, property or money, and the income and profits derived from any source whatever, from Jan'y 1 1863 to Jan'y 1 1864, except incomes of and under $500, and profits or incomes derived from farms taxed in kind.

I will also attend in Montgomery county for the same purpose, at Rock Springs on the 1st day of Feb'y 1864; Mt. Gilead, 2d; Troy, 3d; Fork, 4th. All are requested to attend, &c.

ALEX'R KELLY, Col'r 32d Dist.,
Moore and Montgomery.

Jan'y 12, 1864 98-1*2t.

Tax Payers of Richmond County.

I SHALL attend at Rockingham, Monday and Tuesday of January Court, being the 18th and 19th, for the purpose of Collecting the Tax on Cattle, Horses, Mules, &c., not employed in cultivation of the crops.

On Wednesday 20th at Little's Mills,
" Thursday 21st " Mineral Springs,
" Friday 22d " Beaver Dam,
" Tuesday 26th " McGee's,
" Wednesday 27th " Laurel Hill,
" Thursday 28th " Stewartsville,
" Friday 29th " Williamson's.

Persons owing tax are requested to meet at the above mentioned places, and pay their tax, or an additional sum will invariably be charged.

L. W. McLAURIN,
Tax Collector for Richmond County, N. C.

December 22, 1863 92*-12Jan

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d of December, his negro men LEWIS and WILLIS, color black, Lewis 32 years old, about five feet six inches high, stout built, with rather a sharp chin and slow spoken. Willis 24 years old, about five feet 8 inches high, stout built, a full round face and a space between his upper teeth. They are probably endeavoring to reach Newbern. I will pay the above reward for their delivery in any jail in the State where I can get them.

L. J. HAUGHTON.

Gulf P. O., Jan. 4, 1864. 96-*9tpd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at December Term 1863 of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Administrator on the Estate of John S. Ray, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment, and those having claims against the Estate to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

Dec 28. DUNCAN RAY, Adm'r.

Further Notice.

ON Saturday 23d of January 1864, at the residence of Neill Ray, I will sell the Personal Property belonging to the Estate of said John S. Ray dec'd, consisting of one BUGGY and HARNESS, House Furniture, &c.

Also, at the same time and place, the NEGROES belonging to the said Estate and the Estate of Catharine Ray, dec'd, will be hired until the first of Jan'y 1865, consisting of one woman and child and 2 small girls. Terms at sale.

DUNCAN RAY, Adm'r.

Dec'r 28, 1863 98-1t*3tpd